





## News Analysis

Arms Deal of Century' Ripe  
As NATO Renews Air Forces

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Aug. 27 (UPI).—The stakes in the "arms deal of the century," as it is called here, are more than the billions of dollars in aircraft contracts alone. At stake, in the eyes of many Europeans, is the survival of a European aircraft industry.

Many Americans, and others at the SEAE and NATO commands in Belgium, look rather to the importance of standardization of aircraft among NATO members, and to that end believe an American plane is the best buy.

For the last several weeks, French officials and aircraft-industry spokesmen have been leaking details of the negotiations under way to replace 350 aging F-104 Starfighter jets in the Dutch, Belgian, Danish and Norwegian Air Forces. These contracts are expected to be worth at least \$2 billion over the next few years and represent the first sales in what is expected to be an eventual 3,500-plane market worth some \$30 billion in coming years.

The principal antagonists in this sales contest are the French company, Dassault-Breguet, and two American firms, Northrop and General Dynamics.

For France, Dassault and the Mirage is a tremendous coup to fill these contracts. Money aside, it would give the French industry a more "European" aspect and make France a prime supplier for NATO, an organization of which France is an uncertain member.

It is certain that some European countries believe France can be made into a sure member of the alliance through increased European arms cooperation and production.

Last May, the four buyer countries set up a steering committee in hopes of reaching a common decision. Apart from the Mirage F-1 M-53, two other European planes were given consideration, the Anglo-French Jaguar and the Viggen, made by Saab of Sweden. Two American planes were in the running, General Dynamics' YF-16 and Northrop's YF-17 Cobra.

The real choice, according to experts was between the French and Americans, though the British were firmly pushing the Jaguar.

If the French could argue that Europeans should choose a European fighter, the Americans' political reasoning was no less compelling. Washington argued that this was not only a chance for greater standardization of planes, important for military reasons, but that through the purchase of U.S. planes the Euro-

peans would be offset in some of the cost of U.S. forces in Europe. It was pointed out that Congress might find it hard to maintain these force levels without significant Atlantic alliance arms cooperation.

**Heavy Pressure**  
The pressures on the four governments were intense. French, American and British promised favorable credit arrangements, and all promised that the planes would be assembled in the home countries, assuring national labor. They all vaunted the merits of their planes, the French asserting that the Mirage would last well into the 1980s, when Dassault's ACF (avion de combat futur) will be ready. The British held out possibilities for future participation in the Anglo-West German-Italian MRCA fighter project, the plane that will rival Dassault's ACF.

Both the YF-16 and YF-17 American planes are prototypes, based on the new concept of a "lightweight" fighter, one that is supposed to be technically superior to the older, heavier planes, and cheaper, reversing the trend to big, \$10-million-to-15-million planes like the MRCA. They will be in the 35-55 million class, as is the Mirage F-1. They are at present engaged in competition at Edwards Air Force Base. The U.S. Air Force is expected to order 600 planes from the winner.

The French say the U.S. planes are untested, unproven and unsuited to European duty. The Americans say that the Mirage is obsolete, and that even the French Air Force has not bought the F-1 M-53 model that France is trying to sell. This latter point, embarrassing for Dassault, will probably soon be changed, with the French Air Force acquiring at least a token number of F-1 M-53s. It will be done, however, over objections of the air force, which does not want different versions of the same F-1 plane.

**Separate Decisions**  
Despite desires at both NATO and SEAE to standardize the new planes, it now appears that political pressures will force the four countries to make separate decisions. Though officially they are saying nothing, several private opinions have indicated that Belgium, seeking 118 planes, is leaning toward the Mirage; Holland seeking 105 planes, is leaning toward the YF-17, with the Danes and Norwegians delaying their choice for another year or so.

According to these views, the Belgian Defense Ministry, which has always had a close relationship to Dassault, feels it cannot resist the French offer. The Dutch company, Fokker, partly owned by Northrop, gives the Northrop plane an advantage in the Netherlands. The Danes and Norwegians, neither of which has shown interest in French planes in the past, now must consider their actions in light of their relationships to the European Economic Community. Norway, which has a free-trade status with the community, recently was visited by an 18-man team from Dassault, but the Norwegians, it is said, do not want a French plane.

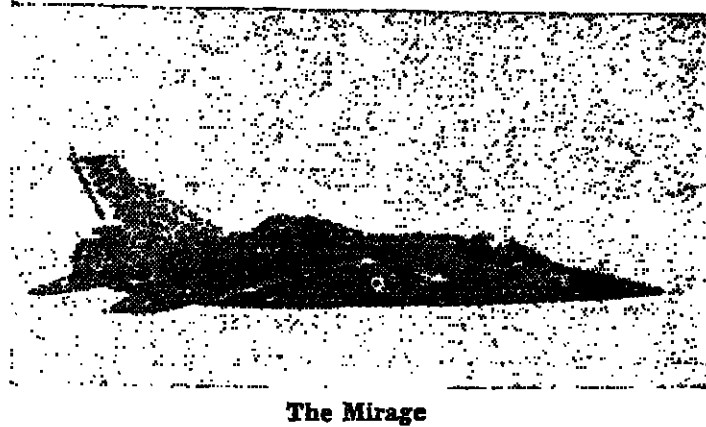
West Germany, whose weight could be decisive in a competition such as this, has special problems. The West Germans have some 600 out of an original 800 Starfighter jets, which they plan to replace through the purchase of 200 F-4 Phantoms. The West Germans also are involved in joint production of the MRCA, which flew for the first time this month. The MRCA's projected cost of about \$10 million per plane has kept Bonn from thinking of immediate replacement of its F-104s, but Bonn eventually is expected to order some 250 lightweight planes—either American or French.

**German Torn**  
The West Germans, like the other four, are torn between the need to maintain a European industry and what most technicians are of the superiority of the American prototypes. Bonn also remembers the French refusal to participate in the MRCA program, a decision which led to France's own ACF program.

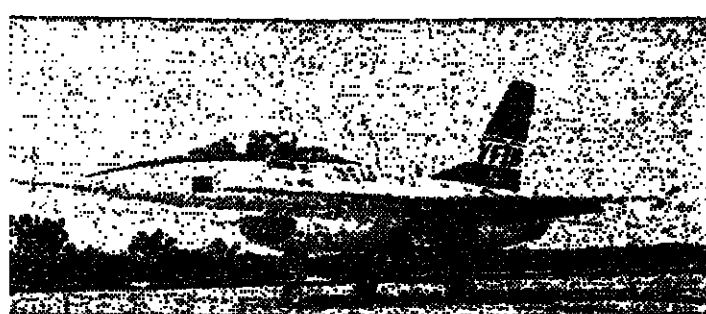
The Americans believe quite simply that only naked political pressure could bring Belgium to choose the Mirage. But this is to underestimate the feeling in many European quarters that the French aircraft industry is the only hope for maintaining a strong European aircraft industry, especially if the Dassault-Breguet group eventually is nationalized, as many expect. There is a growing feeling in Europe that the absurd and costly duplication of planes in Europe—such as the MRCA-ACF rivalry or the Jaguar-Mirage F1—must be ended if Europe is to close the 5-to-10-year aircraft technology gap with America.

The obvious loser in this struggle is NATO and the alliance. Instead of all members flying a single plane, simplifying ground maintenance, crew requirements, languages and replacement problems, the diversification will be worse than ever. Whereas the Starfighter was the standard plane in the last generation, in the next, the allies will be flying Mirages, Cobras, Phantoms, Jaguars, MRCA's and ACF's while the Warsaw Pact countries all fly MiGs.

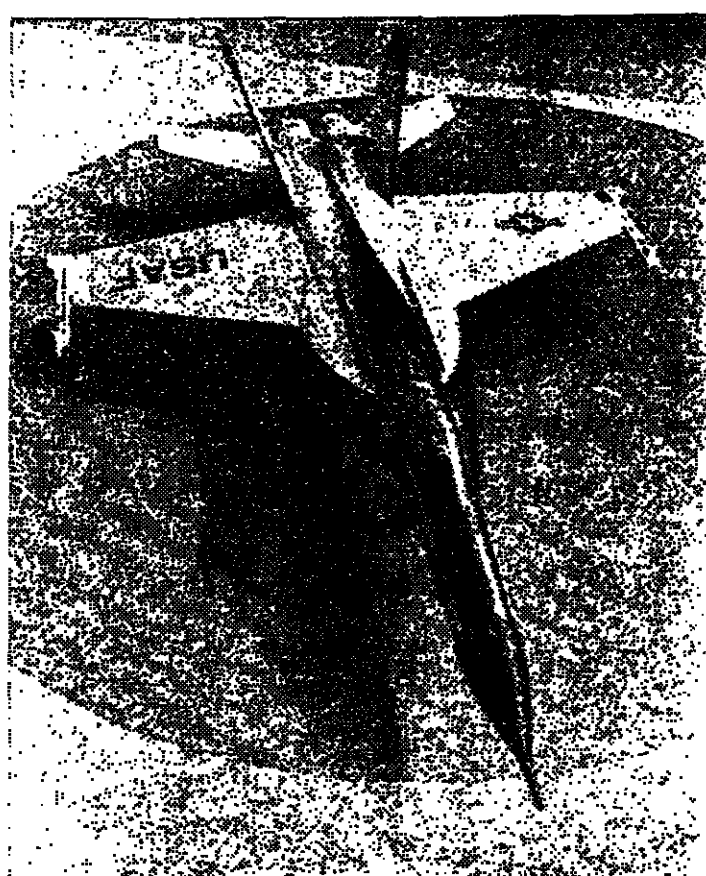
As for standardization, one European "non-French" remarked, "Why don't the Americans buy the Mirage?"



The Mirage



General Dynamics' YF-16



Northrop's YF-17

Giscard Planning to Propose  
European Unity Measures

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after the British elections, expected for early October.

## Political Measures

Though he specified nothing, various measures for political union have been debated in European community circles in recent months. One idea has been to increase the democratic control over the Council of Ministers through strengthening the European Parliament in Strasbourg, perhaps through the popular election of some Parliament members.

There is also enthusiasm in some circles for creating a permanent political secretariat for the Nine, with each country naming a "minister for Europe." This idea, which France has supported in the past, has been blocked before over a location for the secretariat.

For economic and monetary union, the best bet now is that France will back the West German proposals for harmonizing the different nations' economies. It is generally held that EMU failed before because the Nine

tried to link their currencies before linking their economies, which had been a French idea.

Most of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's speech was devoted to domestic affairs, particularly the need to stop inflation, currently running at 15 per cent yearly. He also stressed the need to balance the nation's trade account, which through July this year ran an 11.7-billion-franc deficit. Last year, before the energy crisis, France had a 3.6-billion-franc surplus through July.

## Appeal to Workers

He said that no country could go on with such rates of inflation and deficit. He particularly appealed to the working class and labor unions to moderate their demands, which he said had caused salaries to shoot up 6 per cent in the last quarter.

Speaking of the reforms his government already has proposed or adopted, he named greater women's rights, abortion and divorce liberalization, benefits for the aged and handicapped and a proposed tax on capital gains. He also mentioned reforms of French television and the liberalization of laws concerning censorship and whistleblowing.

The speech gave the first real indication of the directions the President intends to follow in foreign policy, although he has said he is saving most of his foreign policy remarks for next month.

One idea the government already has mentioned is that of holding a European summit meeting before the year's end. Some of France's partners have been reluctant to hold another summit until enough concrete proposals are ready for acceptance.

The floods killed 90 people earlier this month. Unofficial estimates of flood damage to crops, roads, bridges and other public and private property in central Luzon total \$11.5 million.

About 85 per cent of crops—mostly rice—in the flooded area were destroyed.

Israel Claims  
Russian Navy  
Doused Ships

TEL AVIV, Aug. 27 (UPI).

Defense Minister Shimon Peres said today that two Soviet ships sprayed water on two Israeli boats in the Straits of the Suez Gulf, describing the incident as a "confrontation with Soviet Russia."

Mr. Peres, who revealed the incident in a speech to 250 U.S. Jewish leaders here, said the Soviet ships sailed away after spraying the water with hoses.

The defense minister did not say whether the Soviet ships, which he described as "big," entered Israeli waters.

## Common Market Considers Floating Loan for U.K., Italy

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Aug. 27 (UPI).—The European Common Market is considering floating an international loan of about \$5 billion to help two of its hard-pressed members, Britain and Italy, according to high central-banking sources.

It has not yet been determined whether the loan will come from the Eurodollar market or directly from Arab oil-producing states, which are piling up large amounts of money following the fourfold increase in oil prices last year.

Common Market and Arab League officials are preparing for a conference late this year to discuss some of the complex issues related to closer economic and financial cooperation.

One example of the type of cooperation Europeans and Arabs envision was the agreement announced yesterday by a com-

sortium of Arab and French banks known as the Union de Banques Francaises et Arabes, to raise \$100 million for Egypt. The consortium is made up of 22 banks in Western Europe, the United States, Hong Kong and the Arab states.

## Nine-Year Period

Egypt is to repay the money over nine years. The interest rate is to vary according to current international rates over this period under a formula that puts it at 1.25 percentage points above the London six-month Eurodollar rate. This rate now stands at 14 per cent.

Any borrowing by the European Economic Community is to be guaranteed by all nine member states. This means that in case of default, the financially stronger states—principally West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands, but also France at the moment—

would be called on to pay the lenders.

For this reason the attitude of West Germany, which holds the biggest gold and dollar reserves in the world—about \$35 billion—is crucial.

Italy has tried to borrow directly from West Germany. After a meeting last week between West German Finance Minister Hans Apel and his Italian counterpart, Emilio Colombo, Italian newspapers reported that the Germans had agreed to a loan, but the West German government promptly denied the reports.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will confer with Premier Mariano Rumor on Friday on West Germany's position in any loan.

The Bonn government has already said it would participate in a joint Common Market undertaking. However, because of the Germans' eventual liability in

any default, Bonn has been urging potential borrowers from a community fund to take strong action at home to strengthen the economies. The Germans argue that there is little point in helping countries unless they show willingness to take their own problems in hand.

The Germans also see serious economic troubles for Britain because, as Bonn sees it, the British have taken for granted it too long that real wages of the workers have to rise.

Nevertheless, the Schmidt government has now given signs that it is willing to speed up consideration of the best way in which a long-term community loan could be arranged. This is a sharp contrast to its position at the start of the summer when it refused to enter debate on the subject at Common Market councils.

Denktash Partitioning Threat  
Rejected by Cyprus' President

NICOSIA, Aug. 27 (UPI).

President Glafkos Clerides said today that a partitioning of Cyprus was unacceptable and would provoke guerrilla warfare despite efforts that his government would make to prevent such fighting.

Mr. Clerides, a Greek Cypriot, spoke at a news conference in response to a threat yesterday by Rauf Denktash, the Turkish Cypriot, who is the island's vice-president, to create an independent Turkish Cypriot state if Greece puts the Cyprus issue before the UN General Assembly when it opens on Sept. 15.

"We will not act or react in the manner Mr. Denktash wants us to," Mr. Clerides said. "We will certainly not accept any move to partition Cyprus."

Visibly nervous as he chain-smoked cigarettes and a pipe, he said that Mr. Denktash's warning was not characteristic of a "man of peace."

"It appears now that Mr. Denktash, having the Turkish Army behind him, believes he can follow the gunboat diplomacy of the past," the President stated.

Mr. Denktash today denied that he planned to declare an independent Turkish Cypriot state in an effort to get Mr. Clerides back to the negotiating table.

He told newsmen that he was misunderstood yesterday when he said that he might set up an independent state if Greece brought the UN General Assembly into the Cyprus dispute on Sept. 15.

"I simply meant that by this time we should know whether they are talking or shelling," Mr. Denktash said today.

Mr. Clerides said at his news conference that he would be willing to discuss a bi-regional system as one of several possible solutions to the Cyprus crisis, provided Turkey withdraws its troops from the island.

The government said that the President, in a telephone call this evening, instructed Cyprus's ambassador at the UN in New York to request an emergency session of the Security Council to consider the refugee problem on the war-ravaged island.

A man claiming to be a spokesman for the newly-formed Cypriot Liberation Army told newsmen that 300 Greek Cypriot men were being trained in the island's Troodos Mountains for guerrilla operations against the Turkish Army.

"Depending on the political settlement reached, we will start attacking Turkish military targets," he said, adding that the guerrilla group was not sponsored or supervised by the government.

Commenting on the possibility of military activity by the refugees, Mr. Clerides said that it was questionable whether any government in Cyprus will be able to prevent the people from defending their land.

## Athens' Opposition

ATHENS, Aug. 27 (UPI).

The Greek government today told UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that it opposes any geographic division of Cyprus into two federated states because it would be impractical, expensive and inhuman.

A senior government official, who attended Mr. Waldheim's

talks here with Premier Constantinos Karamanlis, said that Turkish Cypriots, who constitute 18 per cent of the Cyprus population, would remain a minority no matter how the Turks carved up Cyprus.

"Unless they force an exchange of populations, the Turks will end up with two federated states, both with a Greek majority," he said. "An exchange of populations to give them a majority in one area will cost about \$2 billion. Who is going to foot such a bill?" the official said.

The secretary-general flew back to New York later today.

Tension Is High in Eritrea  
As Addis Ababa Seeks Talks

By Paul Hofmann

ASMARA, Eritropia, Aug. 27 (UPI).—The military movement that is ruling Eritropia is opening an official investigation this week into the chronic unrest in the province of Eritrea. It says that it wants to establish a "dialogue" with the rebels who are fighting for independence.

In this capital of Eritropia's northernmost province, the tension is high.

"This may be Addis Ababa's last chance to keep Eritrea," said a well-connected source here. "The guerrillas are everywhere around us and they have infiltrated Asmara as well. If the military movement does not manage to suppress the rebels now, they simply will move into Asmara one day very soon, and take over."

## Negotiations Possible

According to reports circulating here, spokesmen for the Eritrean Liberation Front, which has been waging guerrilla warfare for several years, say that negotiations with Addis Ababa are possible—but only if Eritropia recognizes Eritrea's right to full independence.

In Asmara, a city of nearly 200,000 population, many old-established foreign families have left during the last few months. Others are selling their houses and businesses to move to Addis Ababa or to Europe.

Eritrea covers more than 10 per cent of Ethiopia, but much of the territory is desert. The population of more than a million, many of whom are Moslems, forms a distinct ethnic and cultural group in Ethiopia's racial mosaic.

Many thousands of well-educated Eritreans today hold jobs in other parts of Ethiopia. Lately, there has also been a migration of young Eritrean women to Italy, where they are in great demand as domestic help.

## Arab Support

The first major signs of opposition in Eritrea to rule from Addis Ababa occurred in the early 1960s. Europeans here say that the Eritrean rebels have long been backed by Arab countries.

This support has diminished and increased at the same time during the last few months, a foreign expert observed. "The Sudan, which has for years been backing the Eritrean front, has lately improved its relations with



President Glafkos Clerides speaking yesterday.

Entire Tribe  
Is Displaced  
By Rhodesia

By Dial Torgerson

GIENDALE, Rhodesia, Aug. 27.—With their possessions stolen around them, 40,000 people are building crude shelters of grass sticks and poles in fenced compounds to which they were moved from their tribal home.

The white minority Rhodesian government ordered the entire population of the Chitwebe tribe, 35-by-12-mile trust land to move on 10 days' notice into 21 camps that it calls "protected villages" or "keeps," a term for the strongest and most secure parts of medieval castles.

But, so far, the compounds north of here are neither villages nor "keeps." They are 100-acre plots of ground, fenced and guarded by police and the military. No one may leave between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

A gray-bearded grandfather said: "The soldier at the gate told me if I wasn't in by 6 p.m. I could get shot."

The government says that it moved 4,000 Africans to protect them from terrorists.

Villagers have been placed in protected camps before along the northern frontier, but this is the first time that the population of a whole trust land has been uprooted and placed behind wire.

It is winter now in Rhodesia, and frost some mornings. Families were moved onto bare ground, a 50-foot-square plot per family. A number of persons already have been hospitalized with pneumonia.

Few camps have wells. Most people scoop water from streams. Gastritis has begun to appear among those sharing river water with neighbors and their cattle. There are no latrines except shallow pits. Typhoid is considered a serious threat.

On their tribal land, the people had lived in sturdy brick farmhouses. Some of the families have never lived in huts such as those the government expects them to build.

"I have used bricks all my life," a patriarch of 70 said, observing with contempt the crooked poles from which he was fashioning a roofless wind shelter.

Many feel that they were moved as punishment because they did not report the presence of guerrilla forces in the tribal trust land.

District Commissioner I.W. Johnston, in his July 15 order to move the tribe, stated:

"Your chiefs have continually told you to report the presence of terrorists in your area. You have failed to do this. To protect the property and lives of the people, and not as punishment, I require you all to move into protected villages and to build huts."

Three villagers had been murdered by guerrillas in the northern part of the trust land, which reaches from the guerrilla-infested north to the farmlands around Giendale, 15 miles from Salisbury, the capital.

The government obviously fears that the guerrillas could use the tribal land as a corridor for bringing terror attacks to central Rhodesia.

## Independence Dispute

SALISBURY, Aug. 27 (UPI).

Rhodesia will continue to seek a constitutional settlement over the country's declaration of independence from Britain eight years ago, President Clifford Dupont said at the opening of Parliament today.

He also said that the government has made plans to safeguard Rhodesia's supply route to the Indian Ocean as matter what happens in the neighboring Portuguese colony of Mozambique.

Ford Is Invited  
To Visit Romania

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP).

President Ford was invited to visit Romania and to accept the invitation was extended to Mr. Ford at the White House by Vasil Pungia, counselor to Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu. Mr. Ford told the visitor: "I would like to accept. It's a question of when we can make the arrangements."

Richard Nixon made an office visit to Romania in 1969. His son, now a senator, and his daughter, now a congresswoman, were very pleased with the visit.

Iraq Troops  
Retake Towns

(Continued from Page 1)

wanted to try to persuade Gen. Barzani to accept a government plan for Kurdish autonomy that was offered and rejected last March.

The paper also quoted sources saying that Soviet officials were interested in finding a peaceful settlement to the crisis.

The Kurds seek to unite Kurds living in a crescent-shaped region going from Turkey through Iraq to Iran in an independent Kurdistan. For among other reasons, because much of its petroleum resources lies in areas claimed by the Kurds, the Iraqi government has strongly resisted this goal, saying that it is willing to give the Kurds only limited autonomy within the Iraqi nation.

The ruling Ba'ath party's newspaper in Baghdad, Al Thawra, charged Iraq with supporting the Kurds with arms, ammunition and other material supplies and said that it was clear "the Iranian authorities hope to strike the Iraqi revolution through the Kurds."

The paper, which reflects official Iraqi opinion, accused Iraq of massing troops at strategic points along their common border.

## Iraqi-Iranian Clash

TERRAN, Aug. 27 (UPI).

Iraqi heavy artillery units today shelled Iranian territory near the Natte-Shah oil town, the government news agency reported.

The report said that the Iraqis shelled the area on the Iraqi-Iranian border 435 miles west of Tehran, all day yesterday and continued the fire through the night and into the day today. The site of the fighting is several hundred miles south of the area where Iraqi troops clashed with the Kurds.

Iranian troops returned the fire until early this morning, the news agency said, forcing Iraqi tanks and armor to retreat.

'Auto Plant Aide  
Shot in Argentina

CORDOBA, Argentina, Aug. 27 (AP).

The labor relations manager of the French-owned auto company Ika-Renault was killed today, and the firm's two plants here were shut down.

Ricardo Boya, 55, was gunned down when his car was blocked by several vehicles on his way to work, police said. Three companions, believed to be bodyguards, were not injured.

Ika-Renault, a subsidiary of Renault of France, and the Cordoba local of the auto workers union have been locked in a pay dispute for four months. Local leftist leaders of the union have clashed with right-wing national union leaders over the pay dispute.



## Dash Cites Grand Jury Role

## Senate Counsel Is Opposed To Legal Immunity for Nixon

By John P. Mackenzie

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (WP).—Former President Richard Nixon should undergo prosecution for Watergate crimes, Senate Watergate committee counsel Samuel Dash said yesterday.

Mr. Dash said Mr. Nixon should be indicted and tried if the evidence indicates that he was involved in criminal offenses. "And I believe it does," he added.

Responding to questions after a luncheon speech at the National Press Club, Mr. Dash said Mr. Nixon's former high official

was an argument for, not against, prosecution.

The presidency is "a grave trust," he said. He said prosecutors had been considered appropriate for "those who followed his direction, not having his trust."

Mr. Dash said the initial responsibility for a decision on prosecution lies not with special prosecutor Leon Jaworski but with the federal grand jury here.

"If the grand jury in its wisdom found probable cause and indicted" Mr. Nixon, "the special prosecutor owes it to the country to let the indictment go through to ultimate trial," Mr. Dash said.

When the jury indicted several top Nixon aides in the alleged Watergate cover-up conspiracy, Mr. Jaworski persuaded the jury not to name Mr. Nixon as a defendant, citing legal complications from the unresolved question of whether an incumbent president can be indicted.

Whether indicted or not, Mr. Nixon is expected to figure prominently in the conspiracy trial, now set for Sept. 30. The grand jury has named him as an unindicted co-conspirator and he has been subpoenaed as a defense witness for his former domestic adviser, John Ehrlichman.

## Nixon Call Reported

MEMPHIS, Aug. 27 (UPI).—Former President Nixon in a brief telephone call yesterday to Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, R-Ill., said he had problems with Mr. Jaworski.

"Do you think the people want to pick the carcass?" Mr. Rostenkowski asked Mr. Nixon as he talked. Mr. Nixon said he did not think there was much desire in Congress for revenge.

"His tone was one of sadness," Mr. Rostenkowski said. "I couldn't help thinking that not long ago he was the most powerful man in the world."

The congressman said Mr. Nixon started out by saying:

"I just wanted to call you and tell you I appreciate men like Dan Rostenkowski who stood up when the going was tough."

"He said, 'We've got problems with that fellow... uh... uh... Jaworski?' I said, 'He said, 'Yes.'"

He said he told Mr. Nixon he believes the country will again call on his "great and particular talents."

"Thank you for that," he quoted Mr. Nixon as saying before he hung up.

## Second Subpoena

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 27 (AP).—A second subpoena seeking testimony from former President Nixon has been received by the U.S. marshal here, joining a subpoena the marshal received a week ago but has not yet delivered.

The new court order was obtained in Charlotte, N.C., by an attorney for 25 persons who claim they were illegally barred from a Billy Graham rally attended by Mr. Nixon in Charlotte on Oct. 15, 1971.

## U.S. to Require 'Act of Contrition' Of Draft Dodgers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP).—Attorney General William French Smith says the Ford administration's conditional amnesty plan for Vietnam-era draft dodgers will require at least "an act of contrition" and, at most, two years of public service.

Mr. Smith said last night that the amnesty will carry an assurance that the men will not be imprisoned. "What we're talking about is that we're going to give these people a chance if they want it," he said.

President Ford has asked the Justice and Defense Departments to develop proposals that would allow fugitive draft evaders and deserters to return to the United States under certain conditions.

Mr. Smith said the administration will insist on the "act of contrition." A draft dodger will have to come into either the Draft Board, the U.S. attorney, the State Selective Service headquarters or a special commission and say, "I'm sorry I want to take my medicine."

He said the medicine could "run from an extreme of two years of substantial assistance to some hospital, some public works, some good works of various kinds... that's the most we can expect," down to a minimum requirement of an appearance at a quasi-judicial proceeding at which charges would be dropped for a promise of good behavior.

## Strikes Up in Finland

HELSINKI, Aug. 27 (AP).—Finland lost 2.5 million work days last year in 1,009 strikes and work stoppages, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported. The loss in work days was almost two million more than in the previous year.



A policeman watches as Steven Ford, 13, son of President Ford, works on his motorcycle in a driveway of the White House on Monday.

## Despite Drought, Butz Sees No Reason for Food 'Panic'

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (WP).—Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz said yesterday that there was no reason for "panic buying" of food supplies despite the substantial effects of this summer's drought on U.S. crop prospects.

He also predicted that retail food prices would rise less than 10 per cent in 1975.

However, Agriculture Department economists have recently raised their projections of this year's increase in retail food prices from 12 to 15 per cent.

Other administration forecasts peg the annual rise at about 10 per cent. However, further cuts in farm output—coupled with continued strong demand—could put the annual increase as high as 19 per cent, according to the latest national food situation report.

The Agriculture Department also released a report yesterday on the farm-to-retail-price spread for red meat, which it said was higher at the end of 1973 and in the first half of 1974 than at any time in the last 10 years.

## The Difference

The spread—the difference between what the farmer is paid for the raw product and what the shopper pays for the finished product—averaged around 55 cents from March to July of this year, almost double the 28-cent spread from 1963 to 1968.

Based on "circumstantial evidence," the report said, "it appears that the recent increase in meat-price spreads was caused partially by food retailers changing their pricing policies to increase profits in their meat departments."

The finding is in line with charges made in the past by Mr. Butz that retailers were "fattening their profit margins" on beef while prices for cattle were falling.

But the report, released by the department's chief economist, Don Paulberg, added: "Overall, profits in meat packing and food retailing have not been excessive relative to all manufacturing industries in the country."

## Record Profits

Agriculture Department statistics show that the average profits for the nation's 10 leading meat processors in the last quarter of 1973 were at their highest since records first were kept in 1966.

The report concluded that "the major factors contributing to wide spreads were inflation coupled with seriously distorted market relationships (due to the 1973 freeze on meat prices) and higher

## Two-Thirds in U.S. Poll Oppose Giving A-Reactors to Egypt, Israel

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP).—Pollster Louis Harris said yesterday that a survey indicated that more than two-thirds of the U.S. public is opposed to the U.S. intention of giving nuclear reactors to Egypt and Israel.

During his visit to the Middle East in June, former President Richard Nixon said that the United States would supply Israel and Egypt with nuclear reactors for peaceful purposes.

In a nationwide poll of 1,511 households, Mr. Harris found that 69 per cent were against giving reactors to Egypt, 17 per cent favored it, and 14 per cent were undecided. Nuclear reactors for Israel were opposed by 66 per cent. Twenty-one per cent were in favor and 13 per cent were undecided.

Mr. Harris said that 78 per cent of the Americans he surveyed agreed with the statement: "If too many nations get nuclear capability, some irresponsible country is bound to set off a bomb that could blow up the earth in World War III." Fourteen per cent disagreed with the statement and 8 per cent were undecided.

Mr. Harris said that, by a 75-15 point margin, those surveyed agreed that "if the price of a settlement of the Middle East war is to run the risk of atomic warfare, then that settlement is not worthwhile."

Seventy-three per cent of those polled agreed with the assertion that "it was wrong for the Nixon administration to have promised nuclear help to Egypt and Israel without telling Congress about it first." Thirteen per cent disagreed and 14 per cent were undecided.

However, 54 per cent also agreed that "it is better for nations like Egypt to get an atomic capability from the United States than to receive it from Russia." Twenty-five per cent disagreed and 21 per cent were undecided.

## Murderer Dies Following Jump Out of Court

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 27

(UPI).—A man who threw himself from a third-floor courtroom window when he heard himself pronounced guilty of murder last month has died of his injuries.

A spokesman at Martland Medical Center said that David G. Bethel, 31, died last Friday.

Bethel had been in the hospital in guarded conditions since he was admitted July 7 after he crashed through the window after thanking his attorney for "everything you have done for me."

Bethel was found guilty of murdering Lillian Stagg, 32, last Jan. 19.

## Swiss Paper to Cut Two Editions to One

ZURICH, Aug. 27 (Reuters).

A leading Swiss newspaper said it would publish only one edition daily instead of two starting Sept. 30 because of deteriorating postal services.

The Neue Zürcher Zeitung has a morning and noon edition. It said it was discontinuing the noon edition because 50,000 subscribers in Switzerland who receive their copies by mail often got both editions at the same time.

The frequency of postal services will decline further in the future, according to the paper. The newspaper has also decided to stop publication of a Sunday edition and will publish a combined Saturday-Sunday issue on Saturdays.

## U.S. Coast Guard Affirms Tie Of Yacht Hijacks, Drug Cases

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP).

The Coast Guard confirmed yesterday that two sailing and motor yachts have been hijacked by alleged drug runners but said it had no information to support the claim of a New York congressman that hundreds of U.S. owners and crews had disappeared as a result.

Rep. John Murphy, D-N.Y., claimed that "literally hundreds of boats and hundreds of owners and crews have disappeared in the southeastern Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, along the Pacific Coast and Hawaii. The bulk of the victims were actual or suspected targets of drug smugglers who have found hijack-

ing can be accomplished easily and the owners disposed of without much fear of apprehension," he said.

A Coast Guard spokesman said the service had received reports on the disappearance of more than 30 yachts in the last three years, but said the causes of the disappearances were unknown in most cases.

The spokesman said that three of the yachts subsequently had been identified as being hijacked and two of the three had been identified as hijacked by alleged drug runners.

Another yacht has since been discovered in foreign waters and the foreign country is now investigating the claim of the persons on board that the crew had fallen overboard, the Coast Guard spokesman said.

Asked about an earlier report from a Coast Guard source that there has been a pattern involving 25 to 30 missing motor yachts that could have been hijacked for the running of drugs from Caribbean countries to the southeastern coast of the United States, the spokesman confirmed that the number was correct but said he could not speculate as to the causes of the disappearances until the yachts were found.

Coast Guard officials in New York, Miami and Houston also said they had no evidence of large numbers of boats being hijacked by drug smugglers.

"It's a grossly exaggerated report," said Bill Stevens, who has been involved for 24 years in Caribbean yachting and runs a New York City company that manages about 100 Caribbean charter boats. "To our knowledge there have been maybe two or three such cases," he said.

Bill Robinson, the editor of Yachting magazine, said he had heard of only one case of boat hijacking by smugglers. He said that it was extremely unlikely that such cases would go unreported.

## Quebec's New Language Law Draws Mounting Opposition

By William Borders

MONTREAL, Aug. 27 (NYT).—Quebec's new language law, which has been the subject of bitter controversy here, is also increasingly generating opposition across Canada's nine other provinces.

The law, which makes French the official language of Quebec over English, has been strongly condemned on radio and television as far west as Vancouver, on Canada's west coast, since its enactment late last month.

In New Brunswick, on Canada's east coast, the provincial premier has asked Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau to refer the law to the Canadian Supreme Court for a ruling on its constitutionality.

In Churchill, Manitoba, a small airport on Hudson Bay, a bus driver displaying detailed knowledge of the legislation, said: "After all the time and money we've spent to make Canada a two-language country, to think that Quebec would go and take such a backward step."

Several constitutional experts have expressed doubts about the provincial law and there is increasing pressure for some action from Mr. Trudeau, who, although he is a Montreal French Canadian, is thought to consider the legislation unwise.

## Preferred Language

The law, an attempt to end 300 years of ambiguity about language in Quebec, makes French the preferred language of commerce, government, the courts and education in this province of six million inhabitants.

Quebec's premier, Robert Bourassa, who, like almost everyone else in Quebec politics, is a French Canadian, said: "Henceforth, there is an officially French state in North America. It is a moment of great pride for all of us."

Because the new law leaves wide discretionary powers to the civil servants who will administer it, there are still many unanswered questions about how it will change Quebec's daily life.

But since it makes French the preferred language, corporations that use French in their internal communications, for example, will be more likely to get provincial government contracts than those that do not.

Many of the law's provisions simply give legal force to what has become established practice in Quebec, like the requirement that all English-language corporate names have French versions as well as the professional people be proficient in French.

## Linguistic Rights

The law guarantees the linguistic rights of the 13 per cent of the people in the province whose native language is English, including the right to public education of their children in their own language.

But many of Quebec's English Canadians, who have been among the richest and the most powerful people here, regard the legislation as a confirmation that their days as an elite are over. They have staged emotional protest rallies and some Canadians say that the English-speaking community here is now more resentful than it has ever been before.

The most militant French-speaking separatists also oppose the law because they maintain that it does not go far enough in preserving the French language, which they see as under assault from all sides.

Although relatively few Canadians outside Quebec speak French, the country is officially bilingual. During Mr. Trudeau's

speeches, he has often said that the English-speaking community here is now more resentful than it has ever been before.

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## New Revelation By Farmers

AJACCIO, Corsica, Aug. 27

(Reuters).—Corsica's agriculture director was marched through Ajaccio streets without his trousers today by farmers demanding higher farm prices in this department of France.

A group invaded Guy De-gos' office, handcuffed him and removed his trousers, then took him through the streets with a jute bag over his head.

## U.S. Study Says That Chance Of Reactor Mishaps Is Minor

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (NYT).

The Atomic Energy Commission has released a study of nuclear power plant safety indicating that the chance of mass destruction from an atomic reactor accident is as unlikely as that of a meteor striking an urban area—once in a million years.

The 14-volume study, which is certain to stir criticism, took two years to complete and was described by AEC officials recently as the most thorough ever undertaken of risks posed to the public by the estimated 100 nuclear power plants that will be in operation in the United States by 1980.

"The consequences of potential reactor accidents are no larger and, in many cases, are much smaller than those of non-nuclear accidents," the study stated as its principal conclusion.

## One in a Billion

According to statistics contained in the study, it was estimated that in any year there was but one chance in a billion that a nuclear power plant would fail accidentally and that the ensuing release of radiation would cause as many as several thousand deaths. Critics of atomic power have long alleged that accidents with such consequences were a distinct possibility.

Dr. Dixie Lee Ray, AEC chairman, said at a news conference that the study indicated "there is no question that the nuclear industry comes off very well."

"But there is no such thing as zero risk," she added.

Dr. Norman Rasmussen, professor of nuclear engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, directed the study, which was conducted by 60 specialists, 10 of whom are commission employees. Most of the work, which cost \$3 million, was conducted at the commission's headquarters.

"At no time did the AEC influence the study," Dr. Ray said, adding that it would be "a serious charge" to say that the commission cannot be objective.

But critics of nuclear safety, an issue that has attracted increasing attention and controversy in recent years, immediately challenged the study.

In examining reactor safety, the study considered how it would affect the 15 million people or more now living within 20 miles of a nuclear power station, rather than the total population.

Dr. Rasmussen explained that the nation's total population was not at risk because the detonation of nuclear power plants, like atomic bombs, was "impossible because of the fuel they use."

In seeking to define risk, the study reported that the likelihood of being injured in any one year in a reactor accident is "one chance in 150 million."

"From a broader societal viewpoint, one individual of the 15 million people living in the vicinity of 100 reactors might be killed and two individuals might be injured every 25 years," the study went on.

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## The Lonely Eagle

They called him the "Lone Eagle" when he flew solo to Paris in 1927, and evoked a tumult of adulation that was as much an echo of the times as a reflection of his own will, courage and skill. Without those, Charles Augustus Lindbergh would have faded from public recollection, like so many other heroes and heroines of an age of ballyhoo. With them, he lived to make many contributions to technology and to controversy, in alternating periods of encompassing publicity and privacy. And when he died and was buried, in deliberately understated simplicity in the tranquility of Kipahulu, on Maui, he could still be called an enigma of his times—a lonely eagle.

He had the courage of his convictions, and if they sent him in the Spirit of St. Louis to Paris, or sustained him through the kidnapping and death of his son, when the searchlight of popular curiosity was turned on him even more pitilessly than in his first days of triumph, he bore himself well. Nor did he lack dignity when, in his gravest public error, he equated Nazi Germany with Western civilization, and sought to prevent the United States from joining to cast it out. His researches, in aeronautics, in geography, in—well, Dr. Alexis Carrel—the technology of healing, were notable. His final efforts toward the conservation of the earth's primitive resources of men and materials were effective and praiseworthy. Clearly, Lindbergh was far more than an inflatable mannikin pumped to more than human size by the gassy tendencies of the 1920s, when reality was likely to be obscured, and

celebrated by mass adulation of the spectacular.

But how did that adulation deflect and how did it strengthen Lindbergh? Perhaps his widow, Anne Morrow Lindbergh, a writer of grace, sensitivity and insight, could tell. But few others can peer behind the pendulum swings of praise and attack that marked his public life, or determine just how individuality, well marked, and based on exceptional personal qualities, could become a brand of elitism that was to influence, to his detriment, his approach to human affairs.

Charles Lindbergh was, without question, a significant figure of his times, emerging from obscurity and seeking it again, victim of and gainer by an age of far-reaching curiosity which had swift means of satisfying itself. He was an explorer who, when it was a matter of exploiting technical resources for his searches, worked well and productively; in the realm of ideas his curious limitations set up walls beyond which he could not penetrate.

Perhaps, like Robert Louis Stevenson, who also rests on a Polynesian hillside, "the hunter home" might serve as Lindbergh's epitaph: He did not always know what game he sought, nor was he always successful in winning what he was after; his legacy is not the affection Stevenson still holds, nor will Lindbergh's deeds have the lasting quality of the author's. But Lindbergh never rested from his quest for something of importance until he reached his grave by Kipahulu's little church.

## The Decline of the Lion

For almost six decades, the mountainous, remote northeastern African empire of Ethiopia has been ruled by the firm hand of Emperor Haile Selassie, known to his subjects as the King of Kings, the Conquering Lion of Judah. He was for decades Africa's best known leader and statesman, a beleaguered symbol of the fight against Fascism before World War II and the personification of the glories of the continent's precolonial past. His rule extended to every hamlet of his kingdom, and nothing was done that he might disapprove of in the midst of ways.

The days of the rule of the Lion, at age 82, have all but ended. The middle level of his army is in control of most of the country. The military has nationalized his palace; his friends from the ruling class languish in jail, and the once all-powerful ruler is at best today a constitutional monarch, a symbol of the state, but not a political leader who can work his will on events to any great extent. Little by little he is being forced to cede even the semblance of power. Ethiopia is headed for another era.

In this passage of power, even though the West loses one of its staunchest friends in Africa, there is a hopeful side for the people of Ethiopia. Traditionally, it has been one of the poorest countries on the continent. Its peasants have been through a series of recent food shortages; political corruption was rampant and land reform impossible. The ruling class of the Amharas was unyielding in its opposition to any reordering of the wealth of the society. Now many of them are among the 300 or so formerly powerful landed rulers who are in jail while the army decides the fate of Ethiopia.

This development has been several years in the making, brought about by the food shortages, inflation, a government that was

increasingly remote from the needs of its people and a cultural and religious tradition that resisted many changes that are crucial in the modern age. One example of the impact of cultural and religious tradition is Ethiopia's 150 days a year of fasting, imposed by the Coptic Church. Government workers complained to no avail that spending almost half the year in fasting was bringing chaos to the country's economy. The elders would not budge. Finally, after two governments failed, the military stepped in and took over, wresting power from the ruling class in general and from Selassie in particular.

The Lion of Judah was an enduring figure on the world scene. His valiant battle against the Italian invaders in 1936 won for him and for Ethiopia the praise of the world. His visits to the United States always evoked a great deal of interest because his style was so impressive in a man only 5 feet 3 inches tall. His real stature was hard to estimate, just as it has always been hard for friends of Ethiopia to understand why the Emperor permitted his countrymen to continue to languish in painful poverty while a ruling class grew fatter and fatter and more corrupt with each passing day.

What the military will be able to accomplish remains problematic. The needs of the peasants and urban underclass are staggering. The machinery of government is still years behind the governments of many other countries on the continent, and the country is still in the midst of a great hunger. In the past, great change in the Ethiopian leadership has been accompanied by great upheaval. So far, the military has assumed control without any serious violence. If that should continue to be the case, it would augur well for change in Ethiopia, a change its people desperately need.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Diplomacy and Cyprus

Yet if Greece is to return to Geneva, there will also have to be some diplomatic work in Ankara. There have been one or two signs recently that Turkey regards the extent of the territory it occupies in Cyprus as negotiable, but still not enough to bring back the Greeks to the negotiating table. Here the diplomacy will have to come primarily from the United States and the message is a relatively simple one: The biggest danger facing Turkey at present is overconfidence. It is one thing to win a military victory, another to enforce a military solution. The Turks need to show flexibility now before it becomes too late.

—From the Financial Times (London).

The important thing is not that Greece should be seen to be in the right, but that Turkey should make concessions. Putting Turkey in the dock of a kind of international kangaroo court is hardly likely to achieve that result. What is needed is for Turkey's leaders to be convinced by their friends (which means essentially the Americans, though Pakistan and Iran may also have

a role to play) that concessions will be in their interests and those of the Turkish Cypriots.

—From the Times (London).

#### Spanish Sahara Claims

Relations between Morocco and Mauritania are risking complete deterioration over rival claims to the Spanish Sahara. . . . The polemics between Morocco and Mauritania do not cease to worsen, and one cannot exclude an open crisis between the two countries, or even confrontations by interposed nationalist movements. Furthermore, (Morocco's King) Hassan II clearly hinted, after Madrid's decision to organize a referendum, that he would not hesitate to resort to another method than the diplomatic route. But it is likely that the Moroccan King will look twice before engaging in a test of strength with Madrid: In the first place because he is in an inferior position militarily, and perhaps more importantly because he will hesitate to compromise fruitful relations of cooperation that his country has maintained with Spain since the end of the protectorate.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 23, 1899

**SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic.**—The situation here is alarmingly critical. The government is frightened and is likely to go to places any day. On Monday Gov. Llorens, of the La Vega district, went over to the revolutionists, taking with him many soldiers. The telegraph lines in the interior have been cut by the insurgents, isolating the capital.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 23, 1924

**CHICAGO.**—A terrific line drive, sent crashing into the right field bleachers of Comiskey Park by Babe Ruth, ended a 14-inning game between New York and Chicago here yesterday and enabled the Yankees to keep space with the Detroit Tigers in their struggle for the leadership of the American League. The score was 5 to 4.



## The Flotsam of the Storm

By C. L. Sulzberger

**SPETSNAI, Greece.**—Right after announcing withdrawal of Greek armed forces from NATO, Premier Caramanlis overhauled the command of those forces, firing all top leaders associated with the previous junta and with the booming Cyprus coup that touched off Turkey's invasion. The odd thing is that the men now named to command have all been pro-NATO enthusiasts.

It will take months before Athens unscrambles its ideas on relations with the Western alliance. So far it merely says it will emulate France, which pulled out troops but retained political membership. Greek studies claim Gen. de Gaulle's experts analyzed the French-NATO problem four months before he moved—then giving the allies a year to evacuate. If that's an indication, it will be Christmas 1975 before anything irrevocable happens. Whether the United States nor NATO earned any consistent kudos from Turkey or Greece during the Cyprus confrontation, Turkish Premier Rızat told me it would be "difficult" for Turkey to continue in the alliance if Greek-Turkish problems weren't first solved. Later he thought Turkey could "fill up the gap" created by Greece's withdrawal.

#### U.S. Warning

Washington warned Greece and Turkey they would be cut off from American arms supplies if they went to war. This particularly threatened Greece, which expects to get another squadron of F-4 Phantoms next month.

American diplomacy tried to be subtle. President Ford made his first foreign intervention move by asking Turkey to do nothing that would "humiliate" Greece. Like dropping a stone in the Aegean; not much ripple. Secretary Kissinger's calls to Caramanlis weren't received with approbation or even respect. The United States is today widely disliked and mistrusted in Greece.

Moscow, for its part, made scant headway. The Turks resented a Soviet-launched rumor that 50,000 Russian troops were ready to help Ankara invade Cyprus. But Moscow, no slouch in these affairs, prompted its latest friend, Libya, to give Turkey minor air force and financial aid and also ap-

plauded sprouting friendship between Ankara and Soviet-armed Syria.

Greece rightly saw in all this a Kremlin effort to bust up NATO—which Greece ended up doing itself. When Moscow suddenly shifted to a pro-Greek stance, there was little genuine enthusiasm. Meanwhile Belgrade counseled Athens that, since NATO couldn't protect its adherents, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, plus one nonaligned spokesman, Yugoslavia, should look after unattached lands like Cyprus. This suits Russia's present diplomacy.

Although both Greece and Turkey prize themselves on martial prowess, they each did badly in a military sense. The Greek mobilization was deplorable. Turkish paratroop drops in Cyprus were often off target. An original Panagiotis landing, scheduled to coincide with that at Kyrenia, had to be called off because it was so badly coordinated. The Turkish bombing of one of their destroyers with heavy losses; the Greeks shot down one of their planes.

Washington, which has mislabeled Greece for the last seven years and Turkey for almost as long before, might be well advised to sponsor a Joint U.S.-West German mission of distinguished generals to explain to the Turkish junta why it should keep its "oil facilities" as Turkey's ultimate political force.

Gen. Norstad, former NATO boss, and Gen. Von Kleinsmussing, who commanded its central front, would be ideal for that purpose. America has much military prestige in Ankara but Germany's is of far greater duration.

Another thing, I hope Greece eventually reconsiders its promised expulsion of U.S. and NATO bases. But, in any event, there is too large an American military presence in both countries. The homeporting arrangement for U.S. destroyers around Athens is useless; the carrier they were to protect won't receive similar facilities. The accord should be terminated. Likewise, too many U.S. "oil facilities" are dotted around Turkey.

Washington's diplomacy must now work to tranquilize the

Aegean and seek to help compose its disputes—while also trying to hang on to those few facilities crucial to NATO and to Western defense.

These still include the Imvros Air Base in southern Turkey and the magnificent Suda Bay in Greece's island of Crete, a deep harbor that could easily hold the entire Sixth Fleet and includes massive ammunition and warhead installations. No Turkish port could substitute for Suda Bay.

These are primordial long-range goals we should be thinking of now with respect to this area. The short-range goals are more obvious: Keep our two partners (originally linked by us in the Truman Doctrine even before NATO existed) from permanently wrecking the alliance.

© The New York Times.

## A Greek Military Scandal

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

**WASHINGTON.**—Blatant misuse of American military aid by the ousted Greek military dictatorship, which probably caused the junta's fatal inaction in the Cyprus crisis, is about to be exposed in a major international scandal—threatening the permanent end of U.S. military aid to Greece and widening the damage to U.S. Washington-Athens breach.

This scandal, a closely-held secret within the new civilian government of Premier Constantine Caramanlis (which had nothing whatever to do with it), may help explain the sudden collapse of the military junta following Turkey's invasion of Cyprus. Turkey's move was triggered by the Greek junta's overthrow of Archbishop Makarios as President of Cyprus on July 15.

Caramanlis and his top aides, including Foreign Minister George Mavros, are convinced the junta was preparing for military operations across the Turkish border in Thrace immediately following Turkey's decision to intervene militarily on Cyprus.

But when the junta mobilized the Greek reserves, military stores of U.S. aid—rifles, ammunition, boots, machine guns and rockets—were discovered to be totally inadequate.

#### Filler in Crates

Crates of the American M-16 rifle, for one example, were found to contain one or two layers of rifles at the top, with rocks, wood and other filler material hidden underneath.

The discovery of this shocking shortage of arms and equipment was the final nail in the coffin of the junta, already under heavy political pressures for its stunning military adventures.

The full extent of the disappearance of American arms aid is still not known. Some well-informed experts on the outages perpetrated by seven years of Greek military rule believe the arms were sold for cash to foreign countries, possibly in Black Africa, behind the backs of regular military commanders.

But wholly apart from the devastating impact on the junta itself, the discovery of the shortfall raises profound questions

## John Dornberg From Munich:

The decal troubles, like so many troubles around here, started with East Germany.

**MUNICH.**—Can the oval nationality sign on the back of an automobile be Communist propaganda?

Only in West Germany, it seems. For the past few weeks conservative and nationalist-oriented publicists and politicians, aided by traffic police, have been waging a sniper war against tens of thousands of motorists who instead of, or in addition to, the official "D" (for Deutschland) sign have been pasting decals with the initials "BRD" (for Bundesrepublik Deutschland or Federal Republic of Germany) on their cars.

The troubles, like so many troubles around here, started with East Germany.

#### Separatism

For better than a year the East Berlin regime, as part of its drive toward separatism and demarcation, has been trying to expunge the word "German" and to obliterate all references to "Germany" wherever possible.

Its national anthem is no longer being sung, merely hummed or played, because there is a passage in it that refers to "Germany, our united fatherland."

East Germany's principal broadcasting network, Radio Germany, has been renamed Voice of the DDR (the German initials for German Democratic Republic).

The Association of German Journalists is now known as the Association of Journalists of the DDR.

And instead of referring to "Germany West," as it used to do, the East Berlin government and its controlled press now speak only of the "BRD."

Last January the East German government, in one of those seemingly endless little moves toward separatism and de-Germanisation, abolished what may have been the last vestige and symbol of German togetherness—the "D" emblem on East German cars and substituted the sign "DDR."

That was a blow to those West Germans dedicated and committed to the idea of eventual reunification. But an even bigger blow was the appearance on the market of a paste-on emblem reading "BRD."

#### A Passion

West Germans have even more of a passion for pseudo-nationality emblems to mount on their cars than they do for breakfast speeding on their usually congested autobahns.

For years a sign reading "BRD" (United Europe) was a hot seller—until the dream of a United Europe became bogged down in humdrum daily haggling over the agricultural market.

There is even one reading "BRD" with the "O" in the form

of puckered, ruby-red lips about to implant a kiss.

Independent-spirited Bavarians display a sign with the letters "BY" (for Bayern). And those who regard Bavarian parochialism as anachronistic, prefer a decal with a four-color portrait of mad King Ludwig II, surrounded by the words "Kingdom of Bavaria."

But East Berlin? That's like a second Götterdämmerung. And as the BRD decal, manufactured by Ulrich Rimmerich, a novelty printer in the Westerwald town of Dierdorf, caught the fancy of young, mostly left-wing, motorists and the support of the German Communist party, conservative politicians and journalists mounted the barricades to counterattack.

"Errant and dangerous," claimed the right-wing Deutschland magazine.

#### Debate Topic

The BRD decal, stormed Guenter Zehm, a columnist for the conservative daily Die Welt, "places the free part of Germany on the same level as the part which is unfree."

The oval decals became the subject of heated and protracted debate in a number of state legislatures. The Bundestag, parliament's upper house, passed a resolution against their use under pressure from the opposition Christian Democrats, the Bonn Ministry of Transport declared them illegal and in violation of Section 60 of the traffic and vehicular code.

Violators face not only stiff fines but possible invalidation of their car registration papers.

The legal justification given by Bonn's signs, symbols and emblems which resemble or could be confused with official license registration plates and/or nationally signs may not be attached to any vehicle.

Armed with the letter of the law, police, from the North Sea to the winding mountain roads of Bavaria, have been handing out tickets to thousands of motorists with the "Communist" oval.

#### Chased by Police

"It's like a mini-war," said the news magazine Der Spiegel, in a report on motorists who have been chased by highway patrol on the autobahns and peppered with summonses.

In several West German cities a number of motorists have decided to fight back and cases to test the legality of the BRD sign are pending in the courts. Meanwhile, the only place where it still seems to be safe to drive with the controversial decals on the transit roads between West Germany and West Berlin. The, of course, pass through the sover sign territory of the DDR.





Officials form a fence to contain the crowd at Le Bourget Airport on the night of Lindbergh's arrival.

## Charles Lindbergh, May 21, 1927

# Covering the 'Crazy Fool' Who Flew the Ocean

By Waverley Root

PARIS, Aug. 27 (UPI).—On the morning of May 21, 1927, I reported for work at the office of the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune. I had been a member of its day staff for about a week. B.J. Kospoth, the city editor, lifted his head to acknowledge my arrival. "The crazy fool!" he said. "He'll never make it." And chuckled.

"Who'll never make it?" I asked.

"Feller named Lindbergh. Thinks he's going to fly the Atlantic." He chuckled again.

Kospoth had a peculiar laugh, midway between the whimsy of a soprano horse and a short blast from a rusty machine gun. It fascinated the managing editor's French wife, who had made a verb out of it. She would sit beside her husband's desk, her eyes fixed, sideways, on Kospoth, whispering at intervals, "Is he going to Kospoth?"

She should have been in the office that day. Kospoth lifted his head at half-hour intervals to say, "The crazy fool! He'll never make it." Chuckle.

I left the office at the end of my work day assuming also that he would never make it. At that time I had faith in the infallibility of city editors. Besides, nobody had sighted Lindbergh over the Atlantic. I must have stayed at home that evening, where I had no radio; few people bothered with them in 1927, for they made peculiar noises. So I arrived at the office on the morning of May 22 in unwitting ignorance of what everybody else in Paris seemed to know already.

### Morning After

"Where the hell you been?" Kospoth snarled. "Get over to the embassy right away and cover the press conference."

"What press conference?" I asked.

"Lindbergh. The crazy fool! He made it." There was no chuckle. Disappointment?

I spent the next two weeks hoping after Lindbergh, who was being shuttled at an exhausting pace from one celebration to another, in utter bewilderment at the fuss everybody was making over him. This close view convinced me to some extent that having missed the arrival, about which I was copiously filled in by my colleagues. As I recall the details today, Lindbergh's plane was first sighted as it crossed the Irish coast; that allowed time for a human tide to wave to pour out of Paris to Le Bourget, then the capital's only airfield, and field is what it was, unless my memory has slipped a cog—the runway—just grass. After that first sighting, I believe, he was not reported again until the noise of his motors was heard over Le Bourget, by then black with people. This surprised Lindbergh; he wondered what the crowd was doing there and, not wanting to lead any one astray by barging into a party to which he had not been invited, explained to the first persons who reached the plane, "My name's Lindbergh." It was not news.

In the office of the Paris Chicago Tribune, news editor Jules Franz, taking advantage of a full when the spate of copy began to flow more slowly, nipped down to the composing room to see whether the managing editor, who was making up the paper, needed help. He found the printers locking up the front-page form to tangle it away. There was a two-column head—or perhaps even three on the Lindbergh story. Franz screamed, "My God!" he shouted. "You've got to put a banner on it tomorrow except the Deutscher Tageblatt!"

The ME waved the form away to the room where the page mats were made. "Can't change it now," he said. "I'll miss my bus." He was a man convinced that the whole aim of journalism was to get the paper on the press in time to catch the 2 a.m. bus home. The Chicago Tribune appeared with a miserly head on the biggest story since the Versailles Treaty. Franz was right—or nearly right. Every other paper in the world did carry an eight-column banner—including the Deutscher Tageblatt.

Bank Wales, chief Paris correspondent for the home edition of the Chicago Tribune and its then flourishing foreign news service, had had a similar brush earlier in the evening. He had descended personally to the composing room to hand directly to the editor a carbon of the exclusive interview with Lindbergh which he was cabling to Chicago—a tremendous concession for the foreign news service considered the Paris edition as a form of vermin, and was more given to hiding its dispatches from it than to offering them. "We don't need it," the ME told him, visibly irritated. "We've got the story. He landed. We're reporting it. That's all there is to it."

Fake Interview. Wales, never a man to be caught without an answer, was stumped into speechlessness this time. He turned and walked back upstairs, carrying the story for which Chicago subsequently sent him a bonus of \$500, a princely sum in those days. It is painful to be obliged to record now that the interview was a fake. Wales, a wily operator, had decided that it would be a waste of time making the long trip to Le Bourget when he could just as well stay in his office and write a story on what he assumed Lindbergh would be likely to say. Being nobody's fool, he made arrangements with the embassy, where he was on the best of terms, to make sure that Lindbergh would neither deny that he had given an interview nor utter anything subsequently which would contradict what Wales, a volunteer speech writer, had decided he ought to say.

As a matter of fact, Lindbergh had little chance to contradict or confirm anything. During his entire stay in Paris, there were two press conferences a day at the American Embassy, and all I can remember his saying at any of them was, "Uh." He would then be interrupted. The procedure was invariable. Twice a day I would push my way through the crowd which remained permanently stationed outside the embassy hoping to catch a glimpse of its hero, to see Lindbergh descend the stairs into the embassy entrance hall.

Ambassador Myron Herrick was at one side of him, holding his left arm in a vice-like grip as though he feared he would get away (Lindbergh often looked as if he wanted to) and the representative of the company which had built the Spirit of St. Louis had a similar arm lock on the right. The trio stopped a few steps from the bottom. The first question came. Lindbergh would open his mouth, but before he could answer, the ambassador would answer for him. If political implications were involved, or the aircraft man if it were a matter of the flight.

Voice of the Press. Only once were both of them stymied, and it was Hank Wales who did it. "Say, Lindy," he demanded in his rasping voice, speaking from the hole in the corner of his mouth where he usually kept his cigar, "did you have a crapper in that plane?" For the first time, Lindbergh had a chance to answer a question himself. He let it pass.

The impression I gained as I followed Lindbergh around

A souvenir hunter yanked the aviator's helmet from his head and brandished it triumphantly in the air. For those behind them, this was an identifying sign; they hoisted the souvenir hunter onto their shoulders and bore the wrong hero away. The diversion gave better-informed newcomers a chance to extirpate Lindbergh from his plane and better a way through the mob to the comparative calm of the administration building.

It was anything but calm elsewhere on the field. The newspapermen trying to cover the story engaged in an epic battle for possession of the telephones. The United Press, usually, had made a deal with someone in authority for exclusive use of all public telephone lines, and every booth was occupied by someone hired by UP to keep the line open and the door shut against the competition. Taking no time out to admire the foresight of this organization, the representatives of a rival news-gathering institution, re-acted by overrunning the booth occupied by the chief UP correspondent, having it down, on the floor, within it the imprisoned correspondent in the company of a useless phone whose wires had been ripped away.

In the battle royal which followed, everybody lost. Editors paced their Paris offices, checking their radio as the quick as they waited for calls that never came; finally reporters began straggling in after having fought their way through the greatest traffic tie-up Paris had ever experienced, which had blocked the road all the way from Paris to Le Bourget.

### Small Headline

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The impression I gained as I followed Lindbergh around

through reception after reception, banquet after banquet, honor after honor, was that he was a nice, naive, simple youngster, sincerely unaware of the importance of his exploit and rather annoyed by the ceremonies. I recall the first luncheon given for him at the Clos Normand, a now vanished restaurant on the edge of the Bois de Boulogne. A bewildering forest of glasses bloomed behind each plate. The hosts, whoever they were, had decided that at least half a dozen wines were required to rise fittingly to the occasion. Lindbergh regarded them with wonder. Then he pushed all of them out of his way and settled for mineral water.

The gap between the guileless boy and the man who had succeeded in a magnificent exploit was bridged when Lindbergh had a quiet lunch with the then small Anglo-American Press Association. There were somewhere between six and ten of us, as I remember it, and this time Lindbergh did the talking. The plane company's man was there, but he hardly opened his mouth as Lindbergh explained the technical details of the flight with a mastery which made it clear why he had succeeded.

### No Callow Youth

He was no longer a callow youth, but a man who had comprehended clearly the problems he faced and had found the correct solutions to them with sure clarity. They were risky, they required courage, but they were the solutions which offered the best chance of success. There was the question of whether or not to take a radio—he had to balance its weight and cumbersome nature against the chance that, given the limited range of the times, it would not be of much use in many circumstances. He had to calculate exactly the point at which the weight of another gallon of gasoline would use up the added fuel simply carrying itself—after which more fuel would mean less distance.

Most important of all, he had to decide whether to take off across the unforgiving Atlantic with only one engine to carry him across instead of two. He settled for one, "because," as I recall his answer, in gist, "if one of the two failed, I couldn't stay up very long anyway on one, and certainly couldn't make my goal; and with two, there was twice as much chance of engine failure." He bet on a single engine, and he won.

Speaking on his own, Lindbergh made it sound easy. He had decided to fly a plane to Paris, so he had hopped off from New York, set a bedtime course for Paris, and landed when he got there. It was as simple as that. Anybody could do it. But I spent the next three years practically living at Le Bourget, watching planes take off to reach, in the end, nowhere, or waiting for planes that never arrived. It became clear that it wasn't simple at all.

The first flight had been the perfect flight, and it was never bettered.

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## Obituaries

# Otto Strasser, Nazi Publicist, Broke With Hitler in 1930

MUNICH, Aug. 27 (AP).—Otto Strasser, 76, a prominent Nazi publicist who broke with Adolf Hitler over party ideology, died today in Munich, the city burial office reported.

Strasser spent his last years in obscurity, and details about his death were not immediately available.

He was last in the news in 1969 when a West German court rejected his appeal for a state pension as an opponent of the Nazis. The court ruled that Strasser had been a personal opponent of Hitler rather than of Nazism.

Strasser, the leading Nazi publicist in the 1920s, was a party left-winger who resisted Hitler's ideological domination of the fledgling movement. In 1930, he broke with the Nazis and founded his own "Black Front" opposition movement.

A fugitive from the Gestapo after the Nazis came to power in 1933, Strasser was stripped of German citizenship during the 1934 purge of the party. Among those executed was his elder brother, Gregor, one of the first Nazi administrators.

As an exile in Canada, Strasser sought a role in the political life of postwar West Germany, but his Nazi connections had largely discredited him among Germans. He returned to Germany in 1953.

Strasser was an artillery officer during World War I, serving with the 6th Bavarian Division, the same unit in which Hitler served as an enlisted man.

### Sir Donald Hopson

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—The British ambassador to Argentina, Sir Donald Hopson,



Otto Strasser

58, died here yesterday after a short illness, a British Embassy spokesman said.

Sir Donald acquired a reputation for service in dangerous posts. He was chargé d'affaires in Peking at the height of the Cultural Revolution in 1967. He was spat on by Red Guards when he refused to bow to a picture of Mao Tse-tung and the British mission was eventually burned down during a demonstration.

Sir Donald took up his post here in March, 1973, after a year as ambassador to Venezuela.

Sir Donald, who led the Feking mission from 1965 to 1968, was knighted for bravery by Queen Elizabeth on his return home. He recommended that his successor in the Chinese capital should have "a short haircut, a hard head, a zinc-lined stomach and inexhaustible patience."

### Maj. Gen. Vasily Laputin

MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (UPI).—Maj. Gen. Vasily Laputin, 53, chairman of the military collegium of the Soviet Union's Supreme Court, died Sunday after a long illness, Ivestia said today. He held high posts in the Central Committee organization, from 1955 to 1972, Ivestia said. The Supreme Soviet elected him to the Supreme Court in 1972, it said.

### Paul Vachet

PARIS, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—Paul Vachet, 77, a French aviation pioneer who helped to organize air traffic between France and Latin America, died Sunday, relatives said today. An air force pilot during World War I, he went to Latin America in 1924 to organize the air mail service of France's Aeropostale company. He was head of the Gaudillat Free French air transport during World War II, and represented Air France in Latin America after the war.

# Cambodia Rebels Overrun Outpost, Village; Slay 37

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 27 (UPI).—Rebel troops infiltrated a small Cambodian government outpost last night, killed 10 of its defenders and then executed 27 civilians in a village, field reports said today.

The reports said that two of the slain soldiers were women. The rebels burned down 23 houses in the attack at the small garrison and village of Tum Krang, 28 miles southwest of Phnom Penh. Six other soldiers were wounded in the attack, the reports said.

In a battle near Prek Tameak, 12 miles from here, government forces killed nearly 60 rebels in heavy fighting, field reports said.

In Vietnamese fighting yesterday, North Vietnamese troops were repulsed in an assault on government militiamen near Danang, which is 370 miles north of Saigon, a command spokesman said.

# 11 Jail Guards Held By W. German State

MANNHEIM, West Germany, Aug. 27 (UPI).—Baden-Wuerttemberg state Justice Minister Traugott Bender said today that at least 11 prison guards have been arrested on charges of manslaughter, torture, violence and corruption.

In the first official news conference since the affair broke three weeks ago, Mr. Bender said he expected further arrests after authorities have checked prisoner complaints dating back to 1970 at the state prison here.

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# "Love your letters—if only they could talk!"

# Doctors' Bills, Hospital Charges In U.S. Outpace the Price Index

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UPI).—Doctors' bills and hospital charges have increased 50 per cent faster than the rest of the consumer price index in the 12 months since controls were lifted.

Economists at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare reported that doctors' bills were increasing faster and hospital charges almost as fast they did following the introduction of Medicare in 1967.

Those increases—which averaged 20 per cent a year for total charges and 8 per cent for doctors' fees—created much of the inflation pressure for national health insurance.

That pressure subsided in 1971, when wage and price controls opened the increase in health costs. Department experts predicted that new increases of bringing renewed pressure on Congress to pass a national health insurance plan—which appears to have all but died for this year.

Medical officials, who warned Congress in March that health costs would skyrocket if controls

# French Advised To Stock Sugar

PARIS, Aug. 27 (Reuters).—French housewives were advised today to stockpile sugar because a shortage could drive prices up sharply.

The warning came from the French Beet Producers' Association, which said that sugar rationing could become necessary here before the new crop in October.

A spokesman for the association said that European Common Market prices for sugar were too low and France was seeking a price revision.

Meanwhile, in Britain, a government spokesman warned that the sugar situation is being aggravated by people buying more than they need and hoarding it.

# Belts Credited in Fall of French Road Toll

PARIS, Aug. 27 (AP).—Deaths in auto accidents in France dropped by 1,422, or 163 per cent, in the first seven months of this year from the total for that period of 1973, according to authorities.

The wearing of seat belts by front-seat occupants is now compulsory outside of towns. The rule was not in effect during the first seven months of last year.

Safety officials say that the law is largely responsible for the reduction in road deaths, in view of the fact that accidents increased by 4 per cent this year.

Injury figures also dropped, from 216,197 to 200,720—a reduction of 7.1 per cent.

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# Salzburg's New 'Magic Flute'

By David Stevens

**SALZBURG, Austria (Herald Tribune)—** This year's new production of "Die Zauberflöte," the 13th in the Salzburg Festival's often illustrious line, was in the hands of the festival's reigning artistic lions—Giorgio Strehler and Herbert von Karajan—in the first collaboration of their projected series of joint Mozart productions. It got off to a bumpy start. The festival-opening performance split critical opinion into several camps. Part of the audience booed Strehler, who teared from the scene indicating he wanted out of his Salzburg contract. He did not, it seems, have enough rehearsal time in the Large Festspielhaus to put everything in order; technical problems were evident at the premiere, and Ka-

rajan had turned up only for the final rehearsals.

It can only be hoped that all this blows over. At its fifth performance this "Magic Flute"—while musically problematic—was one rich in theatrical imagination, ingenious in its use of the theater's space and technical possibilities, and true to the spirit—and often the letter—of Mozart and his actor-librettist, Schikaneder.

## Stage Magic

Strehler and his designer, Luciano Damiani, used the theater's ultra-modern equipment to evoke the Viennese folk theater's fairy-tale world, with its delight in stage magic for its own sake that impregnates Schikaneder's libretto. There were also ideas recognizably borrowed from other Strehler productions—Papageno's

agile footwork recalled Goldoni's Arlecchino, although Hermann Frey's execution was more suggestive of Hanswurst, the Italian character's Teutonic cousin.

But the main inspiration was the opera's book. "The mountains separate and the stage is transformed into a magnificent space. The Queen of the Night sits on a throne adorned with transparent stars," or "... Sarastro arrives on a triumphal chariot drawn by six lions..." were instructions from the book given almost literal form on the stage. And where the book was not literally followed, its spirit was.

Rocky prominences slid in from the wings; palm forests rose from under the stage, pulled by visible strings; pyramids descended from the flies; the Queen's starry heaven was a stage cloth pulled

from under the skirt of the circus-tent-like enclosure that formed the playing area; the serpent that menaced Tamino was a huge toy, shattered into three parts at a gesture from the Three Ladies, then reassembled before being hauled off into the wings. "The stage is transformed," the stage instructions say frequently, and every time Strehler and Damiani transform the stage before the audience's eyes, without hiding the means. Theater for theater's sake is that is "Die Zauberflöte." And Strehler made his characters move, too. Not just the capering Papageno, but the all too often static chorus of priests, which here was constantly in purposeful motion, its antiphonal responses to Sarastro given physical expression. The spoken dialogue, generally considered an em-

**Louise Lebrun (Queen of the Night) and Edith Mathis (Pamina) in "Zauberflöte."**  
FSP/Schikaneder.

barrassment to be reduced to a minimum, was employed here at length—and sometimes in words not written by Schikaneder—to reinforce the atmosphere of the production.

## The Culpit

Some blamed this extensive use of the dialogue for the production's occasional longeurs, but the chief culprit here was Karajan, whose finely sculpted conducting included some deadly slow tempos that robbed several numbers (the "Bei Mannern" duet, for instance) of their life. If the whole opera had had the pace and springy vitality of the overture, there would be little to complain of.

The casting was variable, ranging from Edith Mathis's deliciously sung and beautifully spoken Pamina, Frey's lively and comic Papageno, and Jose van Dam's aggressive Sarastro, to Rene Kollo's stalwart figure but unpoetic phrasing as Tamino, Peter Meyen's routine Sarastro, and Louise Lebrun's barely adequate struggle with the Queen of the Night's coloratura. The lesser parts were handsomely cast, particularly Bert Grist's Pert and lively Papageno, the Three Ladies (Jane Marsh, Trudellene Schmidt, Sylvia Anderson), and the Three Boys, delectably sung by three Bad Tels choirboys—winged and sometimes operating from a shell-shaped flying machine.

Despite its delights, this production did have the feeling of a work in progress—one that can be more fully developed in succeeding festivals and, more important, one that can be more fully realized in rapport between stage director and conductor.

Strehler and Damiani were also represented this year in their 1965 production of "The Abduction from the Seraglio," which has broken all Salzburg operatic records for durability. This "Magic Flute," if yet unfinished, is a worthy successor in conception, already rich in achievement and even richer in potential.

The rich Salzburg concert activity—spread out among the prestige-heavy Vienna Philharmonic concerts and the traditional Mozart Matinees, serenades and chamber concerts—had their full quota of anticipation, fulfillment and disappointment.

Two conductor-pianist pairings with the Philharmonic excited a lot of attention, but Sviatoslav Richter cancelled his scheduled appearance with Karl Böhm, while Maurizio Pollini's performance of the Schumann concerto with Karajan was a letdown, as both conductor and pianist seemed to be trying to outdo each other in restraint until midway in the final movement, when Pollini brilliantly asserted himself. Karajan and the orchestra brought down the house after the intermission with a bravura performance of Dvorak's Eighth Symphony, although treating this music as an orchestral showpiece effectively nullified its Bohemian folk atmosphere.

But Pollini more than fulfilled the expectations aroused by his

solo recital, in which he traversed Schoenberg's entire output for piano in one dawning pecked hour before the intermission, then followed this with two Beethoven sonatas, including an electrifying performance of the "Waldstein," plus some Schubert and Chopin encores. It was music-making on

the highest plane by a pianist of formidable technique, profound feeling and wide-ranging musical sympathies.

And, in the Mozartian main line of the festival, one of the unexpected delights—at one of the Mozartian matinees—was a virtually flawless performance of one

of the Mozart violin concertos (K. 211) by Karel Škrl, the Wendeck co-conductor of the Vienna Philharmonic—sweet-toned, capriciously phrased and technically impeccable. Theodor Guschlbauer was his admirable accompanist at the head of the Mozart Orchestra.

# Paying Tribute to Eleonora Duse

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

**ROME (Herald Tribune)—**Italy is honoring the memory of Eleonora Duse this summer. She died 50 years ago while on an American tour. The greatest actress of her time—it has been said of any time, but how can that be judged?—she is a theatrical legend.

At Asolo in the Venetian hills north of Venice where she is buried, a Duse museum is to open soon. On exhibit will be many of the costumes she wore, sketches for the decor of her productions—Gordon Craig designed the settings for her "Romeo and Juliet"—her correspondence and the portrait of Beethoven that hung in her room. There is no make-up box, for she scorned cosmetics. Some of the films in which she appeared—"Athena" and "La Nave"—will be projected, but her presence is more vividly preserved in the testimonials by Bernard Shaw, A. E. Waikley, Arthur Symonds and Stark Young than on mute film.

"The heroic fidelity of Antigone, the fury of Cassandra, the devouring fever of Phaedra, the fierceness of Medea, the sacrifice of Iphigenia; Mirra before her father, Alceste before the face of death; Cleopatra, changeable like the wind and flame of the world; Imogen, Juliet, Miranda; and Rosamund and Jessica and Perdita, the sweetest souls and the most terrible and the most magnificent—were all in her, living in her body, flashing through her pupils, breathing in her mouth that knew of honey and of poison, of the gemmed goblet and the cup of wormwood."

Such was D'Annunzio's estimate of her acting.

She was the daughter of an actor, born in a third-class railroad carriage when her parents, members of an itinerant troupe, were traveling between Venice and Vigevano. At 14 she played Juliet in the Roman arena at Verona. The popular Rossi engaged her as leading lady of his company and she was soon famous. In a repertory of Dumas films, Goldoni and Ibsen she made triumphant tours of Italy and then of France, Germany, Austria, the United States, South America and Great Britain. A London engagement clashed with that of Sarah Bernhardt—both actresses desiring to play Sodermann's "Masque." They were compared by the critics—to Duse's advantage.

## Retirement

She had a sensational love affair with D'Annunzio, who wrote poetic dramas which she interpreted. Before World War I, exhausted and ailing, she withdrew into retirement in Florence. But in 1923 loneliness and necessity brought her back to the boards. She electrified London and packed the Metropolitan Opera House in New York at the premiere of "The Lady From the Sea." As its dispirited heroine she made no effort to disguise her age. She was 63 and silver-haired, but realism had ever been her forte. Her acting had a larger-than-life grandeur. Hers was the tragic mask, with knitted

**Eleonora Duse, whose memorabilia will soon be on view at a Duse museum in Italy.**



brow and its mouth drawn down at the corners. Her beautiful hands were those of Verrocchio's "Donna del Mascello."

"Duse had that one thing that every great actress has had and must have—something that may be described as a sad arm; that line of arm that, when extended from the shoulder, has about it something of melancholy," wrote George Jean Nathan. "In the extended right arm of Eleonora Duse were all the tears of Tristan and Isolde."

Her farewell American tour took her across the continent and in Los Angeles she played before the Hollywood nobility. Later she was in the East again and, going to perform Marco Praga's "La Porta Chiusa" at a Pittsburgh theater, she struggled to open the blocked stage-door in a windy storm. She caught pneumonia and died in a hotel the next day. The fascination of her life lingers and will remain. There is a dramatic unity to her story which emerges as a gorgeous poem to the theater.

At the fashionable spa of Flegli, a play that Duse made famous is being revived to commemorate her death. This is "Francesca da Rimini," D'Annunzio's dramatization of the tale from Dante. Lydia Alfonsi, an admired actress of the Italian theater, is

Francesca. As the intensely personal act of Duse was without aim, no attempt at imitation is made and the eloquence and violent action of the text render effective theater. Beauty the play assuredly has, the beauty of roses and the beauty of blood. This is a blend peculiarly D'Annunzian and the flamboyant poet of yesterday is enjoying a return to favor.

Two D'Annunzio novels are about to be filmed: "The Divine Nymph" by Giuseppe Patroni and "Tales of Pescara" by Vittorio de Sica.

Rudolph Valentino is another figure who will be honored with two productions. A screen biography of his career by Giulio Montaldo and another by Pupi Avati are being prepared, though no actor to portray the silent cinema star has been discovered as yet.

Federico Fellini will glorify the 18th-century Lothario in "Dreams of Casanova." Dino De Laurentiis originally was to produce, but director and producer differed as to its casting. Fellini objecting to some American star—for the part of the romantic adventurer. Andrea Raimoli has now taken over the production and Fellini is searching for a Casanova.

# ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

**NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (Herald Tribune)—** This is now critics for the New York Times rate new films:

"Newman's Law," directed by Richard Heffron, trots out the mossy formula Nora Sayre thinks should be given at least one month's rest. "An incorruptible detective is accused of being on the take and is therefore suspended." Hence, says Sayre, "the outraged law-lover continues to investigate the case on his own. There's hardly an episode in this picture that you haven't seen before... It's disheartening to see George Peppard playing the quasi-Serpico. Here, he hardly bothers to act. Several good black actors—Roger Robinson, for example—are wasted in this movie, which is also far too gloomy to pass for entertainment."

"The Gift from Petrovka" directed by Robert Ellis Miller, is

a "gluey romance" between a young Russian (Goldie Hawn) and an American newsman (Hal Holbrook). Nora Sayre did not enjoy the film which, she says, portrays the Soviet Union as "a deeply dismal country where people declare their love in graveyards, and sheets of rain or heavy snow descend when they're depressed." The script, based on the book by George Feiler, does not aid the performers, says Sayre. "We know that Miss Hawn can act. But her abundant energies have been made to seem merely winsome here.... Hal Holbrook, who's bewitched by this sprightly depressive, has little to do beyond shaking his head when he thinks of her or smiling indulgently when he looks at her. It's hard to imagine what audience this movie was made for. Perhaps it might amuse the Chinese. Or reassure them?"

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Detroit	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	5:25 PM
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	Lisbon	11:30 AM	5:25 PM
	London	11:30 AM	5:25 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	5:25 PM
Philadelphia	Rome	11:30 AM	5:25 PM
	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	4:40 PM
	Brussels	9:05 AM	5:10 PM
	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	4:40 PM
	Lisbon	11:30 AM	4:40 PM
Washington	London	11:30 AM	4:40 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	4:40 PM
	Rome	11:30 AM	4:40 PM
	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	5:10 PM
	Berlin	7:10 AM	1:55 PM
Los Angeles	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	5:10 PM
	Hamburg	8:15 AM	1:55 PM
	Lisbon	11:30 AM	5:10 PM
	London	10:45 AM	1:55 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	5:10 PM
New Orleans*	Rome	11:30 AM	5:10 PM
	London <sup>1</sup>	1:25 PM	4:30 PM
	Paris <sup>2</sup>	11:10 AM	4:30 PM
	London	10:45 AM	6:17 PM
	London <sup>1</sup>	1:25 PM	7:20 PM
San Francisco	Paris <sup>2</sup>	11:10 AM	7:20 PM
	London <sup>3</sup>	2:20 PM	4:00 PM
Seattle	London <sup>3</sup>	2:20 PM	4:00 PM

\*U.S. domestic sector operated by Delta Airlines

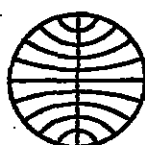
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## But Denies Sum Was Large Vatican Says It Lost Money In W. German Bank Failure

Victim Is Small  
Furt Company

James Fudong

SPURT, Aug. 27 (AP)—The Vatican's loss of money in the failure of the West German bank, the *Wolff Bank*, was not as large as some reports have said, a Vatican spokesman confirmed today.

But he denied West German press reports that the Vatican lost tens of millions of lire (tens of millions of dollars). He did not say how much money was lost.

The Istituto per le Opere di Religione (Institute for Religious Works), which handles funds for religious orders, congregations, dioceses and other church institutions, suffered the loss as a shareholder of the Banca Unione di Milano which owned a chunk of the bank.

The spokesman said the Vatican's loss was not a financial disaster, but a setback. The Vatican's loss was not a financial disaster, but a setback. The Vatican's loss was not a financial disaster, but a setback.

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## Outlook Better For Supply of Grain in U.S.

By Soma S. Golden

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—The U.S. corn crop would be withered by drought, concern was voiced immediately that the harvest would not be big enough to take care of domestic and export needs. Prices shot up accordingly, including those of wheat and soybeans.

But livestock feeders have responded by cutting back the number of animals they feed. Ranchers have begun sending their steers directly to market, bypassing the feedlots. Export demand appears to remain strong, but some experts predict that actual shipments will fall far below earlier expectations.

"All of this could add up to a sharp drop in demand," one economist says. "What appeared to be a catastrophic grain-supply picture shouldn't be so bad."

An Agriculture Department source agrees that livestock could gobble up a half-billion bushels less corn in the 1974-75 season, which starts Oct. 1, particularly if the crop totals about five billion bushels (as is now forecast). But prices stay above \$2.50 a bushel.

As for exports, a department official has stated that exports of wheat and feed grains in the 1974-75 season will be about 300 million bushels less than the original predictions.

"Do you think European and Far Eastern livestock producers aren't as smart as U.S. farmers and will be feeding corn, wheat or other high-priced feeds?" one New York exporter asks rhetorically.

Officials now say that corn exports could be in a range of 750 million to 900 million bushels, down from an earlier prediction of 1.15 billion bushels and actual projected exports in the current season (ending Sept. 30) of 1.25 billion bushels. Wheat exports were expected to total 900 million to one billion bushels, compared to earlier forecasts of one billion or better and actual shipments of 1.15 billion bushels in the 1973-74 crop season.

Soybean exports are expected to dip to between 515 and 535 million bushels from previous estimates of 545 million to 565 million. Agriculture Department officials now expect that 340 million to 360 million bushels of corn will be left over at the end of the 1974-75 season, just before the 1975 harvest comes in. But grain-trade experts think that the carry-over could end up at around 700 million bushels because of lower domestic and foreign demand. About 425 million bushels are expected to be in the carry-over at the end of the current season.

The wheat carry-over next year now is expected to be 332 million to 352 million bushels (versus 249 million at the end of the 1973-74 season) and next year's unused soybean stocks are now estimated at 50 million to 100 million bushels (versus an expected 170 million this year).

Belgian Prices Rise  
BRUSSELS, Aug. 27 (AP)—The national index of retail prices rose 1.27 per cent to 129.91 in August from 128.57 in July. The increase since January is 9.97 per cent.

Toyota Sees 14% Drop in Profits  
Toyota Motor Sales, the sales division of Toyota Motor, expects a 14 per cent decline in net profit for the six months ending Sept. 30, to 5.5 billion yen (about \$18 million) from 6.37 billion in the preceding period. Vice president Delia Kato says gross sales for the current six months are likely to total 750 billion yen, up 4.4 per cent. Exports will probably total 430,000 vehicles, up about 5 per cent, but domestic sales are expected to fall about 14 per cent to 600,000 units. The fall in the total of vehicle sales, as well as higher material and wage costs, will be more or less covered by the 30 per cent increase in prices, Mr. Kato says. But a bigger tax burden and other factors will cause the 14 per cent decline in net profit.

Natural Gas Found in Pakistan  
Natural gas in commercial quantities has been discovered in Pakistan in an exploratory well drilled by the government-owned Oil & Gas Development Corp. An official announcement says the gas was struck at Rodho, near Thatta. The rate of flow is estimated at four million cubic feet a day.

Offers to Refine Kuwaiti Oil  
Dutch Shell group says it has offered to refine spare capacity at its big Singapore refinery to process crude oil for Kuwait. However, it denies a report from Kuwait that it would accept such a processing arrangement. The offer involves spare capacity of 100,000 barrels a day and a refining fee of 65 cents a barrel. The project is with interest in oil industry circles. A source says that if it is accepted it would mean that Kuwait would be moving to produce its own oil that it is currently purchasing from the United Arab Emirates at the Kuwaiti asking price of \$10.95 a barrel.

en-Rheinthal Merger Set  
Holders of August Thesen Huette have agreed to the full merger of Rheinthal with the company. The merger was approved by a vote of 18,183 billion deutsche marks, well over the 18,000 billion deutsche marks needed. Besides providing for overall control of the company, the merger stipulates that Thesen

will make an offer to acquire the 39.5 per cent of the shares of Rheinthal that it does not already own. Thesen had acquired 60.5 per cent of Rheinthal last year, but the two steel companies were not fully integrated.

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## Firms' Cash Position Worries U.S. Experts

By Soma S. Golden

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (NYT)—Not since the Penn Central collapse in mid-1970 have the clouds hung so heavy and dark over Wall Street.

Once again analysts are wondering if the country is in danger of a liquidity crisis that could spread like a fever through today's debt-burdened businesses, leading one after another into bankruptcy.

Despite glowing reports of corporate profits this year, some leading financial analysts are worried that the healthy look may be only skin deep.

"We've been in a liquidity flap since about April," said one top economist for a major New York bank, who insisted on anonymity. "It also cautioned against writing about liquidity in a way that might intensify fears in the financial community."

But there are worries. Tilford Gaines, senior vice-president and economist of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., said last week, "Liquidity strains in the non-financial business sector are really quite acute." To hide this fact, he said, would be "like sticking your head in the sand."

Sees Bankruptcies  
Mr. Gaines was one of the first to spot the emerging liquidity crisis in 1970, expects to see "a rather large number of business failures" in the months ahead, particularly in sectors with "a lot of competition, low mark-ups, large inventory investments and small capitalization."

Richard Winkler, vice-president and economist at Goldman, Sachs & Co., seems to see the same picture on the wall. "Solvency will probably be a major problem for some isolated companies and maybe even some big ones," he says, but "that doesn't mean the problem will feed upon itself and infect the entire corporate sector."

Liquidity is a word that is difficult to define and a concept that is difficult to measure. Used as a synonym for solvency, liquidity refers to a firm's ability to raise the cash necessary to meet its debts when they come due.

What is critical in measuring a company's liquidity is not the absolute level of its cash (or short-term investments that can be quickly and cheaply turned into cash) but the relationship of cash to debts that must be paid off.

Thus, corporate liquidity is usually measured by a ratio (or more commonly, by a series of ratios) that pokes and probes at the depth and nature of business indebtedness.

Statistics Don't Help  
In recent months analysts have spewed forth ratios as fast as automatic serving machines. Unfortunately, the flurry of statistics does not answer what finally the questions at hand: Is corporate liquidity adequate? What if the economy goes into a deep slide?

Most analysts seem to agree that during the last few decades corporations have been able to cut down necessary cash balances because of improved communications, faster banking services and computerized inventory management.

Moreover, economists say that higher interest rates since World War II have increased the incentive for pumping extra idle cash into interest-earning assets. What divides the experts is how much spare funds have lowered the level of desirable liquidity ratios.

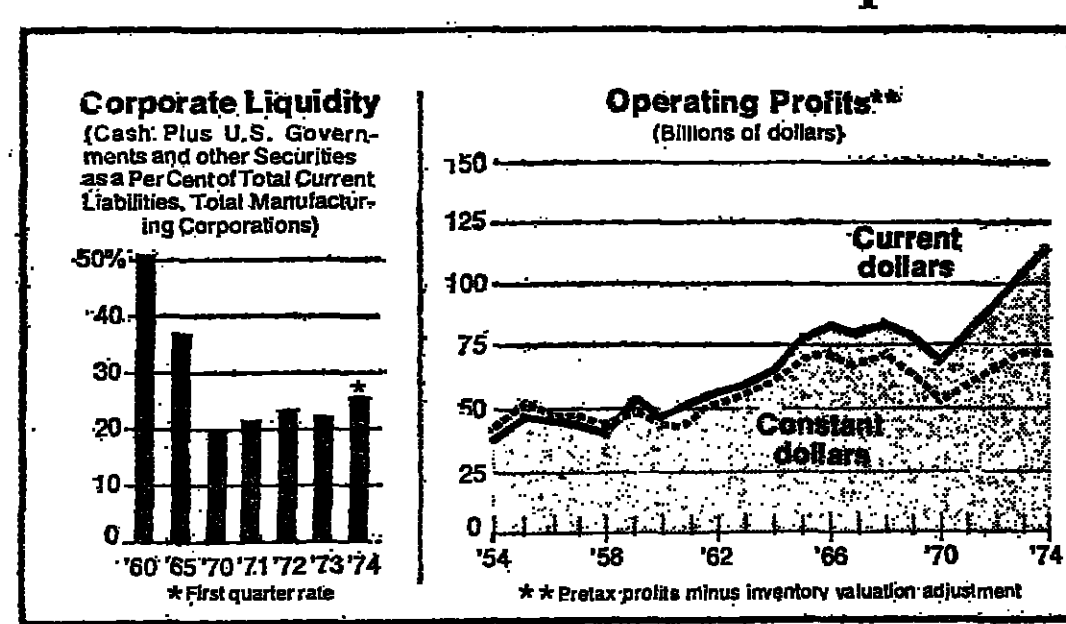
That is why First National City Bank reviewed the business liquidity situation in its March newsletter and concluded that "corporations are not unusually vulnerable to financial difficulties in 1974," while other analysts came to completely different conclusions.

Hyman Minsky, a bearish financial expert from Washington University in St. Louis, looked at liquidity ratios (including cash flow, over total corporate liabilities and protected assets) and decided that "the financial structure is now fragile."

The choice before the United States, he said, "is either continuing unacceptable rates of inflation or a financial crisis followed by a deep depression."

A similar gloomy view—without supportive ratios—comes from another financial bear, Albert Wohlstetter, economist and director of First Boston Corp. He said that liquidity ratios "sour whenever, as now, prices rise faster than the money supply" and that

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the ratios today are a sign of "vulnerability" but not proof of what lies ahead.

Corporations, he said, "have a lot of profits today which they are naturally plowing back to yield more profits by investing in capital goods or in inventories."

"As long as things go well, modern banks will continue to lend to these firms on their expected cash flow. It's only when things are not so good that banks start to look at the company's liquidity ratios, and worry that inventories might have to be sold at a loss or investment plans cut back."

The fact that banks are starting to look at ratios now means something," Mr. Wohlstetter concluded ominously.

It is the relative health of corporate profits that has convinced some economists to reject the notion of a chain-reaction liquidity crisis lurking down the road.

Data pulled together by Irwin Kellner, vice-president and economist at Manufacturers Hanover, show what he calls a "surprisingly good profit picture, considering the sluggish nature of economic activity this year."

Back to Boom  
According to his estimates, constant dollar operating profits (net of the inventory valuation adjustment) are running at about the same level now as in the boom year of 1968—about \$73 billion (1968 dollars).

General Motors is piling some of its biggest percentage price increases on its smallest cars this autumn, as well as tacking some fat price tags on four newly introduced little models.

GM, under pressure from the White House, announced last week that it was rolling back price increases on 1975-model cars to an average of about \$416, or 8.2 per cent. But it did not make detailed price lists available until yesterday.

Those lists depict price increases ranging as high as 19 per cent. There are also some small cuts of .87, or 1 per cent, on a few models on which certain standard equipment was removed.

The biggest percentage boost is on small cars which went up as much as 19 per cent. The Pontiac Firebird Formula jumped \$708 to \$4,362, up more than 19 per cent.

A GM spokesman said that the price list was "in keeping" with the decrease announced last week.

He explained that the 8.2 per cent figure was a sales-weighted average, based on the past experience of retail cars and trucks delivered and equipment ordered. He said the price list adheres strictly to the average increase announced last week.

Ford Cuts Production  
DETROIT, Aug. 27 (NYT)—Ford Motor, with a three-month supply of unsold Fords, is cutting back production of the subcompact car but says it is still confident that the small-car segment of the market will account for about half of this year's sales.

The No. 2 auto firm announced yesterday it will close the car assembly line at its plant at San Jose, Calif., for 10 days beginning Sept. 18, a move that will furlough 2,000 workers.

When the plant reopens Sept. 30, the production line speed will be cut from 54 to 40 units an hour, and 700 of the workers will be on indefinite layoff.

The industry average backlog is 54 days. The Pinto backlog is not the highest in the industry. Chrysler Corp.'s Plymouth Valiant compact had a 104-day supply and the Dodge Dart a 66-day backlog among domestic-built cars. Among the imports, there was a 113-day supply of the Dodge Colt.

However, Chrysler said there were no plans for any shutdowns at its plants.

## Dow Average Drops 17 in Wall St. Rout

Price Setback Adds To 3-Week Decline

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (JETT)—The stock market fell back into a sharp decline today, continuing a slide that began nearly three weeks ago.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 16.59 to 871.54, and losers outnumbered gainers by 5 to 2 on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow now has lost more than 120 points since Aug. 8 in a sell-off attributed to concern over inflation and high interest rates, as well as fears of some rugged times ahead for the economy.

The pattern through that period has been one of steady retreat in light to moderate trading, punctuated by periodic attempts at technical rallies that have faded very shortly after they began.

Such a rally showed up in midsession yesterday but was unable to last even to the close of that session, and prices resumed a broad pullback this morning.

Volume today totaled 12.97 million shares compared with 14.83 million yesterday.

Du Pont, one of the 30 Dow Jones industrial stocks, sank 7 7/8 points to 112 1/2. Analysts said there was no apparent new development to account for the decline, but noted that the issue had been recently under pressure following Du Pont's announcement Aug. 19 that it planned to adopt a new inventory accounting system that reduces inflation's effect on earnings and will cut profit to \$5.10 a share from the previously reported \$6.27 a share.

Analysts also noted some negative comment this week on Du Pont's earnings outlook.

Marcor was one of the most active issues on the NYSE, diving 7 3/8 to 18 3/4. Mobil Oil said yesterday that its cash tender offer of \$35 a share to acquire control of Marcor had expired and would not be extended. Mobil stock closed at 38 1/2, unchanged.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 1.01 to 70.61. Sylvania was the most active issue closing at 35 3/4, down 1 1/4, on volume of 72,500.

Also active were Giant Yellowknife Mines at 10 1/8, down 5/8; Cook Industries 18 3/8, up 1 1/4; Robintech 50 3/8, down 1 3/8; and Houston Oil & Minerals 18 1/4, down 7/8.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter fell by 0.74 to 62.55.

An afternoon rally took bond and bill prices sharply higher in some sectors on active trading.

Most of the gains were centered in the government sector, where dealers reported gains in coupons ranged from 1/8 to 1/2 point over a broad range of issues.

In the corporate sector gains were somewhat subdued, except for isolated issues which rose as much as 1/4 point. But overall, dealers said, the market had firmed.

In Chicago, soybean futures closed down the 20-cent-a-bushel daily permissible limit on improved crop progress aided by rains and slow overseas demand. Corn finished weak down 6 1/4 to 9 1/2 cents a bushel on sluggish export business.

In New York, silver was off the 20 cent maximum limit on speculative liquidation. Copper closed around the day's low, off about 2 cents.

Company Report  
F.W. Woolworth  
Second Quarter 1974 1973  
Revenue (millions) 1,010.5 834.8  
Profits (millions) 115 13.89  
Per Share .038 .045  
First Half  
Revenue (millions) 1,880.6 1,643.1  
Profits (millions) 20.27 27.6  
Per Share .053 .050  
\*—Restated.

When the plant reopens Sept. 30, the production line speed will be cut from 54 to 40 units an hour, and 700 of the workers will be on indefinite layoff.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Offers to Refine Kuwaiti Oil  
Dutch Shell group says it has offered to refine spare capacity at its big Singapore refinery to process crude oil for Kuwait. However, it denies a report from Kuwait that it would accept such a processing arrangement. The offer involves spare capacity of 100,000 barrels a day and a refining fee of 65 cents a barrel. The project is with interest in oil industry circles. A source says that if it is accepted it would mean that Kuwait would be moving to produce its own oil that it is currently purchasing from the United Arab Emirates at the Kuwaiti asking price of \$10.95 a barrel.

en-Rheinthal Merger Set  
Holders of August Thesen Huette have agreed to the full merger of Rheinthal with the company. The merger was approved by a vote of 18,183 billion deutsche marks, well over the 18,000 billion deutsche marks needed. Besides providing for overall control of the company, the merger stipulates that Thesen

will make an offer to acquire the 39.5 per cent of the shares of Rheinthal that it does not already own. Thesen had acquired 60.5 per cent of Rheinthal last year, but the two steel companies were not fully integrated.

Toyota Sees 14% Drop in Profits  
Toyota Motor Sales, the sales division of Toyota Motor, expects a 14 per cent decline in net profit for the six months ending Sept. 30, to 5.5 billion yen (about \$18 million) from 6.37 billion in the preceding period. Vice president Delia Kato says gross sales for the current six months are likely to total 750 billion yen, up 4.4 per cent. Exports will probably total 430,000 vehicles, up about 5 per cent, but domestic sales are expected to fall about 14 per cent to 600,000 units. The fall in the total of vehicle sales, as well as higher material and wage costs, will be more or less covered by the 30 per cent increase in prices, Mr. Kato says. But a bigger tax burden and other factors will cause the 14 per cent decline in net profit.



-1974-	Stocks and	Sis.	Net	-1974-	Stocks and	P/E	Sta.	High	Low	Last	Chg	-1974-	Stocks and	P/E	Sta.	High	Low	Last	Chg
-1974-	Stocks and	Sis.	Net	-1974-	Stocks and	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Chg	-1974-	Stocks and	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Chg

[illegible]



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## Only U.S. Fight Fans Scared by Ali's Talk

By Gerald Ekenazi

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (UPI)—With the closest title fight in history only one month away, promoters are becoming increasingly worried that Muhammad Ali may have scared away Americans from traveling to the bout in Zaire, the country once known as the Belgian Congo.

"This talk about the rumble in the jungle and voodoo dolls looking like George Foreman—why, it would scare me away," said Don King, the evangelical former convict who helped arrange the extravaganza.

All is scheduled to face Foreman, the heavyweight titleholder, at 3 a.m. (0300 GMT) on Sept. 25. A prime source of revenues for the promoters, who have exclusive world rights to the sale of tickets, was to be a package deal from New York. The only way to go to Zaire from here was through the promoters.

The promoters spoke of 5,000 Americans going to the fight, and more than 7,000 people in all visiting Kinshasa, the capital, where the fight will be staged.

King now says the price will be lowered for a second time. He said a person could get a round-trip deal, with fight tickets, for \$1,500. This is almost \$1,000 less than originally advertised.

What about people who had bought the higher-priced tickets? "Well, we haven't sold any," King admits.

The only tickets sold in this country so far have been to the press, along with about 150 other tickets that included a safari.

### No Attendance

Over the weekend a travel agent held a two-day seminar, hoping to sell people on going to Zaire. The agent, Sean Travel, rented a ballroom at the Hilton Hotel here.

A visitor to the ballroom at noon last Friday saw 120 empty seats, an empty chair at the front of the room and an unoccupied lecturer. In fact, the whole room was empty except for neatly stacked travel folders and brochures describing prices for the fight and vacation information.

A man at the door said no one had come in to ask about the fight and no officials were around.

But people were busy at Inter-Continental Hotels, the subsidiary of Pan American Airways, that is providing food and other amenities for Zaire for the bout.

"We're figuring on six days, three meals a day for 5,000 people," said James Potter, vice-president of operations and planning for Inter-Continental. He said he hadn't given the orders yet "because we're not sure who's going to pay us—the Zairian government or the promoters."

But on stand-by order in a warehouse in Perth Amboy, N.J., were some items Potter said would be available: 27,000 cases, 100,000 packets of mustard, 30,000 cups of soup, including split peas; 300,000 packets of sugar; 50,000 coathangers, 15,000 rolls of toilet tissue; quiche Lorraine, chicken Kiev, omelets and lox.

King is the man who found a German lawyer who knew of a Swiss-based company that was interested in developing business in Zaire. The Swiss company has guaranteed each fighter \$5 million.

Often lost in the controversy about the fight is a three-day music festival to be staged before the bout. King said such performers as James Brown, Aretha Franklin and Stevie Wonder were set to appear.

"Kinshasa is a city like any other big city," he said. "We're bringing in buses. We're bringing in food. We'll show everyone a black nation can run things perfectly. But we need white people. And white people may have been turned off because of what Ali says."

## Trail Dodgers by 3

# Reds Lose Ground On Error in Eighth

From Wire Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Second baseman Junior Kennedy's wild throw home on Dave Cash's bases-loaded grounder in the eighth inning gave the Philadelphia Phillies two runs and a 7-6 victory last night over the Cincinnati Reds.

The loss dropped the Reds three games behind the Los Angeles Dodgers in the National League West.

With the score tied, 5-5, the Reds loaded the bases in the eighth against Cincinnati's ace reliever Clay Carroll as Mike Henderson and Del Unser singled. Bob Boone sacrificed and pinch-hitter Bill Robinson was walked intentionally.

Cash then hit a grounder to Kennedy, who had taken over at second in the eighth when Darrel Chang moved over to third, replacing Dan Driessen. Kennedy tried to beat Anderson home with his throw and prevent the tie-breaking run from scoring.

But the late throw sailed about 10 feet wide of the plate, and both Anderson and Unser raced home.

### Braves 3, Expos 2

At Montreal, Dusty Baker hit his 18th homer and Buzz Capra, with ninth-inning relief help from Max Leon, beat the Expos for the third time this season as Atlanta won, 3-2. Baker's eighth-inning homer boosted the Braves lead to 3-0.

### Mets 5, Astros 4

At New York, Rusty Staub's two-run single in the ninth inning scored Bud Harrelson to cap a three-run rally and give the Mets a 5-4 victory over Houston. With one out in the ninth, pinch-hitter Duffy Dyer hit a single off the glove of Astros third baseman Doug Rader. Ted Martinez then pinch-hit a double, scoring Dyer from first. Martinez advanced to third on a throwing error by shortstop Roger Metzger on the same play.

After walking Bud Harrelson, reliever Mike Cosgrove was replaced by Ken Froese. Felix Milian then laid down a perfect bunt and reached base safely while Martinez scored from third with the tying run. After Ken Boswell

popped up, Staub delivered his game-winning hit.

### Twins 7, Yankees 6

At Bloomington, Minn., Rod Carew's bases-loaded two-run single in the sixth inning provided the winning margin in the Twins' 7-6 victory over the New York Yankees.

### Tigers 6, Angels 2

At Detroit, Bill Freehan and Ed Brinkman both hit their 11th home runs of the season to highlight a three-run second inning and give the Tigers a 6-2 triumph over California.

### Brewers 2, A's 1

At Milwaukee, Billy Champion and Tom Murphy combined on a six-hitter and Darrell Porter drove in the deciding run as the Brewers beat Oakland, 2-1. The Brewers scored their second run in the third when Don Money singled, moved to second on Ken Berry's infield out and scored on Porter's two-out single.

### Indians 4, Royals 1

At Kansas City, Rusty Torres and Frank Duffy delivered sacrifice flies, helping Jim Perry and Cleveland past the Royals, 4-1. Perry, 14-0, allowed only five hits in posting his seventh complete game.



NOW YOU SEE IT—Minnesota catcher Glenn Borgmann grabs foul ball by his fingertips, but then drops it to give New York's Graig Nettles another turn at bat.

## Chris and Jimmy Show Moves to the U.S. Open

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—

It was only a few years ago, when Jimmy Connors and Chris Evert were in grade school, that the tennis tournament at Forest Hills was for amateurs only. It was called the Nationals and its officials racked their brains over how to attract customers.

Now the tournament is the United States Open, luring the world's best professionals with a record purse of \$271,730. Tickets for the men's and women's finals are sold out, sales are running 50 percent higher than last year, when a record was set, and Jimmy and Chris are not only both seeded No. 1 in singles, but also are planning to get married two months after the tournament, win or lose.

Only Wimbledon does better,

being sold out each year before the first ball is hit, but, "We are rapidly approaching that goal," said William F. Talbert, the Open's tournament chairman and director.

The United States Open starts tomorrow in the Queens section of New York and runs through Sept. 3. Besides the traditional singles and doubles and mixed doubles for men and women, numerous other national championships will be contested, among them the men's 35-years-and-over, and senior men's 45-and-over (grand masters).

Last year women fought for and won the identical prize money the men got for winning an event. This year they advanced a step further, gaining equal prize money from first place to last. Only be-

cause the number of men players (128) is double the number of women (64) is the total amount of money higher for the men's field. Overall, the prize money has increased \$43,530 from last year.

The winners in the singles each receive \$32,500, plus a new car, a gold ring, a wristwatch and a camera.

John Newcombe of Australia, the defending champion, will return to his scene of triumph, but Margaret Court, the women's champion, will not. She is home in Australia, having recently given birth to her second child.

However, Newcombe has been upstaged this year as has Billie Jean King, the three-time winner of the Open. They've been replaced by the Chris and Jimmy show; the youngsters captured the Wimbledon singles titles and nearly everything else they have entered. They have earned the No. 1 rankings for this tournament.

Connors gained his victory of the tournament yesterday when Open director Bill Talbert readily agreed to Connors' request for a one-day delay in his opening match. Connors had been forced to withdraw from Sunday's Eastern Lawn Tennis Open final against Alex Metrevel after being stricken by gastroenteritis.

### Borg Triumphs

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 27 (AP)—Bjorn Borg, the 18-year-old Swedish sensation, rallied after a slow start and won the \$100,000-U.S. pro tennis cham-



Jimmy Connors and Chris Evert attend news conference.

## Winners, Losers Undergo Soccer Changes

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Aug. 27 (UPI)—What with Paul Breitner saving Bayern Munich for Real Madrid and Gerd Muller refusing to play even against Switzerland for West Germany, things are looking very different for the World Cup winners than they did on the morning of the Cup Final.

Breitner's transfer surprised me. Not because the player was willing to leave his native Bavaria, but because Bayern was a winning one in a foreign country, but because Bayern was prepared to let him go. I knew, from conversation with Breitner, that the opportunity of making a lot of money in a Latin country attracted him. At the time, though, we were talking about Italian soccer. I suggested he would not be very happy playing in it. He replied with a smile, that it was very lucrative, as indeed it is. He should certainly do better at Real than poor Gunter Netzer. For one thing, he is considerably younger and not prone, as Netzer is, to recurrent injuries to the thigh muscle, injuries caused by Netzer's exceptionally long stride.

Do you remember North Korea? It was the team which came out of nowhere to beat Italy and give Portugal a dreadful fright in the quarterfinal of the 1966 World Cup. Since then, it has declined to enter an event that Iran knocked it out of the 1972 Olympic qualifying tournament. North Korea felt heavily by the way side in the World Cup qualifying tournament, too.

Now, there are signs of life. After their defeat by the Iranians, it decided, as many a Communist country has done in the past, to put most of its eggs in one basket—to concentrate the international players in a team called Pyongyang April 25.

The club (surprise, an extent) was immediately admitted to the First Division and (surprise again) immediately won it. It is, most appropriately, under the managerial charge of our old friend, Pak Doo Ik, the dentist whose goal knocked Italy out at Middlebrough in 1968.

"We Koreans are not so tall and so strong as Europeans," says Pak Doo Ik, "but we can react more quickly and we have more stability in the lower part of our bodies." Perhaps the

North Koreans will now at long last abandon the policy of far-from-splendid isolation which, more than anything else, prevented them building on their marvelous showing in 1966.

A recent tour of Japan showed the beginnings of something good, though the Japanese have done very little since their splen-

did third place in the Olympic tournament of 1968 in Mexico City, when big Kamamoto emerged as such a fine center-forward.

Sadly, it seems that this, too, will not be the season in which English football improves its meager record in the European Cup. It is ironic that Daniel Jeandupeux, top scorer last season in Switzerland, and chief menace to Leeds United when it played Zurich in the first round, should once have remarked scornfully that the only time an English club won the Cup was when the final was played by Manchester United at Wembley.

Brian Clough's decision to buy, for £125,000 (\$300,000), two players he had with him at Derby County, and were in Derby's reserves when he bought them, had the smack of desperation. Little John McGovern, who now follows Clough for the second time, having been bought by him for a mere £7,500 for Derby from Hartlepool, is a useful and easily underrated player. John O'Hare, a Scottish international, can fill in quite adequately at center-forward or in midfield.

But all the signs are that Clough, with some justice, considers this to be a transitional season for Leeds. It is hard to see the present team, with its weaknesses in midfield and defense, standing up to the likes of Bayern and Barcelona.

**Tennis in Poona, India**  
NEW DELHI, Aug. 27 (Reuters)—The Interzone Davis Cup semifinal between India and the Soviet Union will be played at Poona on Sept. 20, 21 and 22. R.K. Khanna, secretary of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, said.

## 5 NCAA Violators Punished

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 27 (UPI)—The National Collegiate Athletic Association yesterday placed five universities on probation for violating NCAA regulations.

The schools involved were Southern Methodist University, Cornell, Florida State, Western Kentucky and McNeese State of Louisiana. SMU was put on two-year's probation for violations in its football and basketball programs. The two-year probation runs concurrently with a Southwest Conference penalty assessed Jan. 7, 1974.

During the probation, SMU football and basketball teams are prohibited from participating in post-season competition. Florida State has been publicly reprimanded and placed on one-

year's probation. No sanctions were carried with the probation.

Cornell, which was placed on one-year probation in January, had its probationary status extended for another year. The latest action was caused by irregularities in its basketball program. The earlier disciplinary action was taken for violations in Cornell's ice hockey program.

Western Kentucky, currently on probation, received additional penalties. Placed on two-year probation in January, 1973, the latest penalty extends to Aug. 24, 1975. Western Kentucky's basketball teams will not be allowed to play in post-season competition. McNeese state was placed on three years probation for basketball infractions.

## Denounce U.S. Helmsman

# Australians Cry Foul Before Race Is Sailed

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27

(UPI)—Alan Bond, head of the Australian syndicate trying to win the America's Cup, said yesterday he feared that the appointment of Dennis Connor as starting helmsman for the Courageous meant that foul tactics would be introduced to cup starts.

Connor had been the skipper for Valiant and then Mariner, two yachts which were eliminated from the U.S. cup trials. On Sunday he was signed by the Courageous syndicate to handle starts for the new aluminum 12-meter in the series against Intrepid to find a U.S. defender.

Ted Hood will sail upwind and Bob Bavier the downwind legs for Courageous.

But in today's trials between the U.S. yachts, Gerry Driscoll of Intrepid beat Connor by two seconds on the start and went on to take Intrepid to a 1-minute 12-second victory.

Courageous now leads by 4-2 in head-to-head racing in these final trials, in which the New York Yacht Club selection committee must choose the defender by Sept. 3. The cup races start Sept. 10.

Before today's race, the NYCC turned down an Intrepid protest

and kept Courageous as winner of Sunday's race.

In the statement, Bond said yesterday: "We are extremely apprehensive and concerned to learn of Connor's appointment specifically in the role of starting helmsman."

"Connor has a reputation as an aggressive helmsman in Congressional Cup match racing, and we are fearful that fouling and striking tactics will be introduced to America's Cup starts."

"We deplore this approach, which is degrading to the dignity and prestige of America's Cup as one of the world's most important sporting events. We are most concerned that this style of racing could be condoned by the New York Yacht Club, to seriously disadvantage our efforts."

"Apart from the unsportsmanlike nature of this approach, there is a definite element of danger to the safety of the crews and boats by adoption of rodeo tactics afloat."

Several American yachtsmen said they believed Bond's statement was an effort to neutralize some extent the sharper steering ability of the Courageous as compared to Southern Cross. Courageous has a trim tab which serves as a sort of second rudder, and Southern Cross does not. The Courageous is thus able to make sharper turns and has more maneuverability. "I think Bond is trying to make up by this publicity approach for the physical advantage that Courageous has," said Norris Hoyt, a Newport writer and yachting expert.

"It's just Bondsmanhood," said Robert Carrick, spokesman for the Courageous syndicate. Southern Cross leads France, 3-0, in their best-of-seven series. They did not race today.

At the news conference, Bond and Bruno Rich, spokesman for the French syndicate, were answered by a question by an Australian newspaperman who asked if the French effort could be called "disorganized."

"France has been a very serious challenger," said Bond. "They have been well organized and we have been hard-pressed to get on top of them in some legs of the races."

### Evert Again

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 27 (Reuters)—Top-seeded Chris Evert yesterday won her 53d consecutive match and her tenth straight tournament when she defeated 17-year-old Betsy Nagelsen, 6-4, 6-2, in the final of a Virginia Slims tennis tournament.

## Bengals' Brown Unhappy at Progress

# Unbeaten Mark Not Enough for NFL Coach

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (UPI)—

Brown has had his veterans camp longer than any coach he National Football League, his team is undefeated in 11th place. But he's still happy with the Bengals' progress.

Cincinnati last night rallied in second half to defeat the St. Louis Cardinals, 27-14, to run their season win-loss record to 4-0. We came back but it was by means a margin of consequence," Brown said. "I don't know what it is about us, but one these times we're not going to be able to get out of it. We're due six or seven times. Try sometime and see what it's for you."

had some guys who are not as good as they were last season, but we're still in the quarter when Ken Anderson, a two-yard touchdown pass to Skip Butler, Bernard Jackson then picked up Charlie Brown's fumble and returned it 22 yards for an insurance score that handed the Lions their third loss in four pre-season games.

In the other pre-season action last night, the Atlanta Falcons edged the Houston Oilers, 10-6, and the Chicago Bears downed the Baltimore Colts, 20-16.

Bob Lee threw a 17-yard TD pass to Louis Neal early in the second half and Atlanta's defense held Houston to two field goals by Skip Butler. Lee threw 31 yards to Eddie Ray to spark the drive.

Carl Garrett's short touchdown plunge with two minutes left and linebacker Raymond Bryant's clutch interception in the final minutes snapped Chicago's winless exhibition streak at three as the Bears rallied to beat Baltimore, Joe Taylor's 35-yard interception return of Marty Domina's pass helped set up the Bears' come-from-behind score after the Colts led from the opening quarter.

### Talks Resume

CHICAGO, Aug. 27 (UPI)—The chief federal mediator said last night it appeared that the National Football League owners would have to make the next step toward ending the stalemate in their labor negotiations with players.

W.J. Usery Jr., chief of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, had the warring factions in an all-night bargaining session. The negotiations had resumed yesterday afternoon after a weekend break and when the owners and players broke for supper, Usery said he had "nothing to report."

"There were some indications, as the talks were renewed, that there would be no threat to the current NFL season."

As the meetings began, Ed Garvey, executive director of the NFL Players Association, offered three possibilities.

"First, we could reach an agreement," Garvey said. "Secondly, we could extend the cooling-off period. And, thirdly, we could play the season without a contract."

The 14-day cooling-off period ends tomorrow. The players had been on strike for 42 days, with more freedom as the central issue.

**Sam Jones Resigns**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (UPI)—Sam Jones, the former Boston Celtics star, yesterday sent a telegram to his alma mater, North Carolina Central, resigning as head basketball coach of the school after one season. Dr. Albert Whitting, the NCC chancellor, said the telegram contained no explanation.

## Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia 7, Cincinnati 6  
Atlanta 3, Montreal 2  
New York 5, Houston 4

Tuesday's Games  
Cincinnati at Philadelphia, 2  
Atlanta at New York, 4  
Houston at Los Angeles, 4  
St. Louis at San Diego, 2  
(Only games scheduled.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division  
Pittsburgh 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
St. Louis 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
Cincinnati 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
New York 5, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
Chicago 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1

Western Division  
Los Angeles 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
Cincinnati 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
Houston 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
San Francisco 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
San Diego 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1

Monday's Results  
Philadelphia 7, Cincinnati 6  
Atlanta 3, Montreal 2  
New York 5, Houston 4

Tuesday's Games  
Cincinnati at Philadelphia, 2  
Atlanta at New York, 4  
Houston at Los Angeles, 4  
St. Louis at San Diego, 2  
(Only games scheduled.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division  
Boston 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
New York 5, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
Cincinnati 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
Chicago 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
Detroit 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1

Western Division  
Oakland 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
Kansas City 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
Texas 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
Chicago 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
Minnesota 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1

Monday's Results  
Detroit 6, California 2  
Cleveland 4, Kansas City 1  
Minnesota 2, New York 5  
Milwaukee 2, Oakland 1

Tuesday's Games  
Cleveland at Kansas City, 2  
California at Detroit, 2  
Oakland at Milwaukee, 2  
New York at Minnesota, 2  
Boston at Chicago, 2  
Baltimore at Texas, 2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
Montreal 2, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
Cincinnati 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
St. Louis 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
New York 5, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
Chicago 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
Houston 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
San Francisco 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
San Diego 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1

Monday's Results  
Atlanta 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
Montreal 2, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
Cincinnati 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
St. Louis 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
New York 5, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
Chicago 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
Houston 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
San Francisco 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1  
San Diego 6, W 1, L 5, P 1, GS 1

## EXECUTIVE ACTION

ERMITAGE, O.V. PARAMOUNT-OPERA, F.V. CAPRI, F.V. MAINE RIVE GAUCHE, F.V. GRAND PAVOIS, F.V. ELYSEES 2-CELLE ST-CLOUD, F.V. BOUGIVILLE, F.V. CYRANO VERSAILLES, F.V.

## BURT LANCASTER ROBERT RYAN-WILL GEER

EXECUTIVE ACTION

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